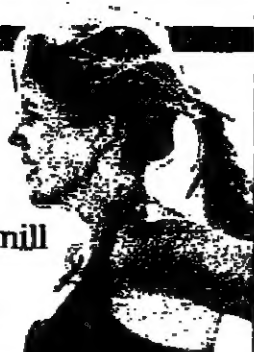


Good university guide
Job prospects are looking up
PAGES 40, 41



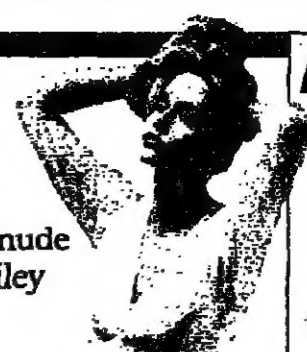
Here comes summer
Off the treadmill and into the open air, P16



BEST FOR BOOKS

Sarah Bradford on the King's mistress
John Bayley on Frank Kermode
Howard Davies on Manet's France
PLUS
The cult at the end of the world
PAGES 38, 39

Jerry Hall bares all
Why I posed nude for David Bailey
PAGE 17



APPOINTMENTS
26 PAGES of top jobs

MI5 called in to combat £2bn housing benefit fraud

By DOMINIC KENNEDY, MICHAEL EVANS and ARTHUR LEATHLEY

MI5 could become involved in operations to counter housing benefit fraud, which is costing the taxpayers up to £2 billion a year, ministers disclosed yesterday.

A special 120-strong investigative team will also be set up in London, where the problem is worst, and 19 million people are to be issued with plastic payment cards to replace allowance books and giro.

The measures were announced as the Commons Social Security Committee reported that housing benefit was now the target of organised crime and that one in five claims was fraudulent.

These most serious cases have nothing to do with poverty or desperation, the report says. "They are organised crimes motivated by greed and deceit."

Frank Field, the committee chairman, said: "There are more multi-millionaires created through housing benefit fraud than through the National Lottery."

There was no language to describe the enormity of the problem. "It is like being asked to navigate an area with the tools available to Christopher Columbus

in an age when you travel the galaxy."

Peter Lilley, the Social Security Secretary, disputed the £2 billion figure, saying his department put the cost of fraud at half that. But he nevertheless announced plans for identity cards and the London force, while Baroness Blatch told peers that MI5 could play a part in combating benefit frauds where they were on a national scale.

The security service is being given new powers to help the police and Customs to tackle organised crime and while it is expected to concentrate on drug trafficking and racketeering, Lady Blatch said that it could also help the Serious Fraud Office, the Immigration Service and the Benefits Agency.

At the moment, nine MI5 staff are working on organised crime investigations, although existing law allows them to deal only with terrorist organisations. When the new law comes into effect, the same group will become involved in other areas.

In the meantime, Mr Lilley is to put into effect the most sweeping reforms in the way benefits are paid since the establishment of the welfare state. The new plastic cards — which opponents fear are a precursor of national identity cards — will be linked to a computer system that will handle twice as many customers and four times as much money as Barclaycard.

Personal details, such as relatives' maiden names, will be stored on computer and holders will be asked random questions to ensure that they are who they say they are.

The cards will not be "smart cards" containing information about claimants, but Mr Lilley said the computer network would be a "smart system" capable of using smart cards in future.

The new system, one of the largest in Europe, will be phased in this autumn and besides paying benefits and utility bills, postmasters are interested in using it to book holidays and arrange travel insurance for customers.

Ministers are also preparing to announce plans to prevent some 15 million "spare" National Insurance numbers being used fraudulently. Most relate to people who have died, and they are acquired rather as Frederick Forsyth used the identity of a dead infant to obtain a passport in his book *The Day of the Jackal*.

Cheating landlords, page 4



Britons plucked to safety

Hostages freed in jungle rescue

By OUR CORRESPONDENT IN JAKARTA AND BILL FROST

FOUR Cambridge graduates were last night enjoying their first night of freedom since January after a dramatic rescue operation part-planned by the SAS released them from a rebel camp in the Indonesian jungle.

Special forces slid down ropes from helicopters to rescue the quartet and five other hostages — one of them seven months pregnant — after a five-day chase across some of the most rugged terrain in the world. Two Indonesians were still being held by the kidnappers, who fled with troops in hot pursuit.

Shots were fired during the operation, but no one was hurt and the hostages were all reported to be in good health. They had to remain halfway up a jungle mountain with 25 members of the Indonesian special forces overnight, however, because the monsoon made flying impossible.

They are expected to come down today, weather permitting, and have a medical check. If all goes according to plan, they will return to Jakarta this afternoon and then home to England.

Anna McIvor, Daniel Start, Annette van der Kolk and William Oates, all aged 21 or 22, were among 26 people taken prisoner by the separatist Free Papua Movement (OPM) while studying a planned nature reserve in the

province of Irian Jaya on January 8. The guerrillas said they were holding the young scientists to draw world attention to their struggle to win independence for the area, 2,500 miles northeast of Jakarta, and the student captives all supported their cause.

Miss McIvor's mother, Susan, said: "This has been an amazing learning experience for all four of them. We never thought they were in any danger from their captors."

Throughout the operation, two Metropolitan Police security experts and British military advisers have been in Irian Jaya. However Graham Burton, the British ambassador in Jakarta, denied that the SAS or any other British soldiers had taken an active part in the rescue. "This has been an Indonesian operation," he said. "They know the area better than anyone and we have left the operational details to them. The military set out to release the hostages and in an action on the mountain they released them."

"It took five days to free the hostages because the special forces trackers did not want to make any mistakes. It is impossible to move quickly over the terrain and false trails had to be checked as well. We all feel absolutely great, but will feel even greater when we get the last two Indonesians out."



The freed hostages (clockwise from top left): Anna McIvor, Annette van der Kolk, William Oates and Daniel Start

The International Committee of the Red Cross began mediation attempts on February 7, and since then the hostages had been in regular contact with their families, both sending and receiving letters. From these it appeared that the kidnappers looked after their prisoners well, with

a regular supply of food the biggest problem.

The four Britons and some of the Indonesians had been on a joint Cambridge University and Jakarta Biological Sciences Club expedition to the Lorentz nature reserve in the Baliem Valley. Two days before they were due to leave

the area, they were captured. The 26 people seized on January 8 included a number of Indonesians, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) staff and Dutch UNESCO workers. Eleven Indonesians were freed after four days and a German WWF worker was released three days later on

condition he returned after presenting the OPM's demands. He never went back. By yesterday, only the four Britons, two Dutch — including the pregnant Martha Klein — and five Indonesians were still in captivity.

Hostages' sympathy, page 5

Ministers raise hopes of EU easing beef ban

By CHARLES BREMNER IN BRUSSELS AND PHILIP WEBSTER

MINISTERS voiced hopes last night that the ban on British beef would be eased next week in spite of a suspension of talks in Brussels.

Europe's scientific veterinary experts decided not to push plans for a partial end to the ban to a vote after eight hours of negotiations because of objections from Germany and other countries to an immediate lifting of the embargo.

The further delay infuriated Conservative Euro-sceptics last night. But after a day on which President Chirac swung his support behind the partial lifting of the ban during his visit to London, the Government said last night that important progress had been made.

Officials spoke of growing support for Britain's position and expressed confidence that the ban on gelatine and other by-products would go on Monday after Britain has provided more details of its measures to combat BSE.

The Cabinet will review the suspension this morning but informed sources were last night ruling out the adoption of any retaliatory measures. "We are slowly getting there by negotiation and this is not

the time to up the ante," they said.

After the talks Keith Meldrum, the British chief veterinary officer, said he was confident that Britain would be able next week to provide the guarantees that other states were requiring before giving the nod to the proposal from the European Commission to exempt the products from the ban. "I'm very optimistic," he said. "We are a lot nearer than we were two months ago." His view was shared, in more cautious terms, by officials from other states.

In a Commons debate on agriculture, Douglas Hogg, the Agriculture Minister, said there were some technical issues that needed to be sorted out but added that "good progress" had been made at the talks.

Britain must offer precise details on how it will monitor the manufacture of the by-products and abide by strict conditions on temperature treatment and other matters required by the Commission. Some Continental officials said approval would be tied to the presentation of Britain's full programme for eradicating BSE.

Care of Kenwood

The conservation of Kenwood House in Hampstead is to be improved after accusations that English Heritage is neglecting it. Page 8

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Runcie confesses to ordaining homosexuals

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

LORD RUNCIE, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, last night blew apart the Church of England's uneasy truce on homosexuality when he condemned its present stance as "ludicrous" and said he had knowingly ordained practising homosexuals.

Asked by the Times journalist Anthony Howard, on BBC Radio 4's *The Purple, the Blue and the Red*, whether he knowingly ordained practising homosexuals, Lord Runcie says: "Yes, I feel that's an answer that would do justice to a Panorama Princess of Wales interview, but it wasn't quite as dramatic as that, because I have not knowingly ordained anyone who told me they were a practising homosexual and were living with someone as if it were a

marriage. I have not ordained anybody — in fact I have halted an ordination — when I discovered that."

However, he continued: "On the other hand, there have been times in my ministry when I have acted in a 'don't want to know way' and why should I inquire why? and I never liked the prospect of inquiring into what happened in a man's bedroom unless he was prepared to tell me."

In the interview, due to be broadcast this evening, Lord Runcie criticised the Church's position on the issue. "At the moment, it's at an unsatisfactory compromise where officially the line is that nobody can be ordained who engages in genital sexual activity and yet you can be a member of the Church if you do so." He said this line was "ludicrous".

The former archbishop said



Runcie attacked Church's "ludicrous" approach

the root of the problem was the decision in 1930 to sanction the use of birth control. "Once the Church accepted artificial contraception they signalled that sexual activity was for human delight and a blessing, even if it was divorced from any idea of procreation. Once you've

said that sexual activity was a matter of delight and pleasing to God in itself, then what about people who engaged in same sex expression and who are incapable of heterosexual expression?"

Bishops, struggling to maintain what is widely regarded as an impossible position, since they effectively sanctioned homosexual relationships among the laity but outlawed them for clergy, were privately appalled.

"This has completely taken my breath away," said one bishop. "I can't believe he said that," said another senior churchman.

The Ven George Austin, Archdeacon of York, accused the former archbishop of "dishonesty". He said: "The archbishop did something which at the time was thought improper, and without so much as a by-your-leave."

Hardline Hindus get chance to rule

The Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party will head India's new Government under the leadership of Atal Vajpayee, who will be sworn in today as Prime Minister. He has been given until May 31 to submit himself to a vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha (lower house). He is substantially short of a majority and has only an outside chance of surviving the vote. Page 12

Dole quits Senate

Bob Dole, the Republican presidential contender, has amazed Washington by deciding to give up the Senate leadership and his Senate seat in an attempt to revive his campaign. Democrats called it an act of desperation: he trails President Clinton by 20 points. Page 13

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TV & RADIO 46, 47
WEATHER 24
CROSSWORDS 24, 48

LETTERS 19
OBITUARIES 21
LAW REPORT 42

ARTS 35-37
CHESS & BRIDGE 43
COURT & SOCIAL 20

SPORT 42-46, 48
TRAVEL NEWS 22, 23
BOOKS 38, 39

Merrie England goes to the wall to greet an old foe

THE President of France has a peculiarly Gallic smile, fastidious and slightly pained, like a cat with indignation. To misquote, the French are so damned French it looks like an affection. None more so than Jacques Chirac, whom peers and MPs welcomed to Westminster yesterday with a display of tin soldiers and top-of-the-range Merrie England flummery in best Ruritanian tradition.

All assembled in the vast Royal Gallery, which fulfils almost no function, beyond these occasional VIP dog-hangings. A baroque frenzy of Victorian interior decoration

— all display and no grace — it boasts enough gilt, oak, velvet and de-luxe wallpaper to furnish ten thousand curvy houses.

An ermined George III gazed fustily from his frame through a phalanx of cameramen herded into a pen beneath. One wonders what he made of it. First came a disparate crew of MPs and peers jostling to their seats, inspecting headsets to translate M. Chirac's French. French guests would be bilingual. We would not. Next came five creatures in scarlet and gold capotes and black hats with coloured frills, bear-



POLITICAL SKETCH

ing pikes with tassels: hybrids of Tudor infantryman and Yankee drum major.

Cornet players in plumed brass helmets raised their instruments for an acid fanfare and in pranced a stately duo in black and gold: sunnied Betty Boothroyd with Lord Mackay of Clashfern; Betty out-broadcast James, whose wig needs dry-cleaning.

Miss Boothroyd's silver wig

is the more stunning for not being a wig, the Lord Chancellor's a lightly ruffled pond beside Madam Speaker's soufflé of starchy curls. The carpets bowed. In puffed Sir Edward Heath, late, but entitled to be after the carpets a dignified addendum to the Constitution, a portly afterthought.

Someone dressed like Colonel Gaddafi marched up to adjust the microphone: the

Mike-Adjuster-in-Waiting, the carpets being too busy with their pikes. Another fanfare. In strode the French President, looking French.

The Lord Chancellor made a polite speech of no consequence, mentioning, as required on these occasions, the Second World War and the Channel Tunnel. He also mentioned "reminders around these walls of when relations were less cordial," which was cheeky considering that poor M Chirac was obliged to address an audience whose backdrop was two huge friezes, of the defeat of the French at Waterloo and Tra-

falgar. Both depicted scenes of indescribable carnage.

At Trafalgar (where the powder-monkey printing the British cannons was the spitting image of Teresa Gorman) Hardy was tastefully hanging back from kissing Lord Nelson, perhaps lest this reinforce in M Chirac's mind some French prejudices about the English.

The President spoke. Adopting a distantly thoughtful expression, he mentioned the Second World War and the Channel Tunnel. His remarks were punctuated by a polite cough. He said nothing, as was required. Thanking him,

Madam Speaker mentioned the Second World War and the Channel Tunnel, then, in a moment of abandon, Eric Cantona. *Vive la France!*, he concluded, in merciful contrast to the "hell Europe to get stuffed" she had had to take from one Conservative MP last week.

Another fanfare and out filed the carpets. President Chirac left, released from our barbarities, still looking French. We had warmed to him — "that sweet enemy, France," as Sir Philip Sidney wrote more than 400 years ago.

Plus ça change.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lab flaw could free Tyneside bomber

Police fear that the conviction of Sean McNulty, 28, for bombing oil and gas installations in Tyneside will be overturned after the discovery of equipment contaminated with explosives at a forensic laboratory. Swabs taken from McNulty's vehicle and a house he visited were sent to the laboratory near Sevenoaks, Kent, where equipment was contaminated with RDX, a component of Semtex. The tests on McNulty's swabs showed minute traces of RDX. He is currently in Whitmoor jail, serving 25 years.

Vigilante killing

A vigilante gang wielding snicks and baseball bats beat a suspected drugs dealer to death in the Kilmainham area of inner-city Dublin. Fifteen men attacked the victim and a friend at 9.30pm on Tuesday night. The victim, who was named as Josie Dwyer, 41, died in hospital.

New lease of life

Lisa Leeson, whose husband brought down Barings, started work at Gatwick yesterday as a stewardess for Virgin Atlantic Airways. Nick Leeson is serving six years in Singapore for fraud. Mrs Leeson, 27, will qualify for cut-price flights after six months in the job.

Help for victims

Legislation to stop sex offenders collecting and using the statements of victims as pornography is to be introduced by the Government, Michael Howard, the Home Secretary, announced yesterday. The statements would be controlled whether the defendants were in prison or on bail.

BBC talked to OJ

The BBC has admitted that the Panorama reporter Martin Bashir had flown to the United States to discuss a television interview with the former American football star O.J. Simpson. Simpson was said to be impressed with Bashir's interview with the Princess of Wales.

Lottery mania

Britain's jobless spend £4 million every week on the National Lottery, a new survey of the unemployed claims today. The survey, by Jobsearch UK, says 70 per cent of jobless buy a lottery ticket most weeks. On average, they spend £2.60 a week — £4 in Wales and £1.50 in London and the South East.

Baby inquest

The newborn baby found dead in a freezer at the London home of Emma Gifford, daughter of the former head of the Rank Organisation, may have died from neglect, Westminster Coroner's Court was told. The exact cause of death was not yet known. The hearing was adjourned.

Censor criticised

A cross-party group of more than 200 MPs, led by David Alton, Liberal Democrat, called yesterday for the resignation of James Ferman, the chief film censor, and threatened legal action over his decision to allow the video release of Oliver Stone's film, *Natural Born Killers*.

Record tipple

A wine lover spent £148,500 on seven bottles of burgundy, five times the price they were expected to fetch, at Sotheby's. The collection of methuselahs of the Domaine de la Romanée-Comte's 1985 vintage, became the most expensive single lot ever sold at a Sotheby's wine sale.

Chirac pleads with Britain to join single currency

BY MICHAEL BINYON
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

PRESIDENT CHIRAC appealed to MPs yesterday to support monetary union and urged Britain not to exercise its right to opt out.

In a speech to both Houses of Parliament, he expressed confidence that Britain would, in the end, be among the founding participants in a single currency in 1999. "France wants you to take part in this great undertaking," he said.

His call, coming immediately after talks at Downing Street on the inter-governmental conference and the development of the European Union, was swiftly rebuffed by Tory Euro-sceptics, who accused him of "gentle bullying" and trying to lead Britain into "this mad enterprise".

Teddy Taylor, MP for Southend East, said the single currency was a "recipe for unemployment and misery". The former Cabinet minister John Redwood said that Britain should do all it could to stop greater European integration.

M Chirac, however, was ebullient in laying out the advantages. "It is an ambitious project, full of promises," he said. "The promise to improve the workings of the single market. The promise of

In the eyes of most Englishmen and women, "the greatest living Frenchman" was not the man who came to speak to Parliament yesterday, according to Betty Boothroyd, the Speaker. Mr Chirac, the first French leader since de Gaulle to have been allowed the honour of addressing both Houses of Parliament, smiled broadly when the Speaker declared: "Throughout last week the Tricolour was being carried in triumph by thousands of people through the streets of Manchester." She went on: "It was not, I fear, in honour of your great statesmen's achievements. It was a tribute to a man who many of my fellow countrymen and women clearly regard as the greatest living Frenchman. I refer to Eric Cantona, who scored the winning goal in the Cup Final and became a hero of a large proportion of the British public."

growth and therefore job-creation. The promise of cohesion and solidarity at the heart of the Union. The promise, finally, of a greater influence on the world economy."

He insisted that France would be ready and willing to go ahead with a single currency in 1999. "I would like to reaffirm here my determination to stick to the timetable that has been laid down."

His remarks were followed by an assertion of Britain's importance to its partners. A Europe without Britain was "unimaginable", he said. "A strong, influential Europe that is capable of playing a full role in the world is a Europe in which the United Kingdom makes its voice heard."

Earlier, after talks with Mr Major, he expressed under-

mental conference and proposals to increase the number of school exchanges between Britain and France.

M Chirac said a "strong British presence" was important in building the future of Europe. "What I would like to see is these friendly discussions going forward so we can hear the views of the United Kingdom strongly in the European system."

The two appeared relaxed and to enjoy each other's company. Mr Major was greatly amused by a question on whether France would take the lead in a *ménage à trois* with Britain and Germany, but Mr Chirac diplomatically insisted that France would play a "harmonising role" between its suitors.

In his speech to Parliament, M Chirac referred several times to the close ties between Britain and France and the "darkest hours" of the last war. Now the two countries must once again reflect on their common power "at a crucial moment in the consideration of Europe".

He highlighted the symbolism of the Channel Tunnel, saying that it was now a reality anchoring England to Europe. Britain was "no longer quite the island it was".

Britain left out, page 15
Photograph, page 24



President Chirac and John King yesterday and, below, in 1950 when they last met

President and friend meet after 46 years

BY RUSSELL JENKINS

THE French President and a semi-retired businessman greeted each other like long-lost friends yesterday. The last time they met was 46 years ago when Jacques Chirac was a teenager in Tintin plus-fours.

The President, a beaming smile across his face, opened his arms and offered a Gallic embrace when John King, now 63, walked into the 1884 room in Buckingham Palace yesterday.

"It is lovely to see you," he told his old chum, who had introduced the 14-year-old Jacques to postwar austerity Britain during an exchange visit to his parents' home in Rochester, Kent, in 1947.

For ten minutes the two men were lost in their memories as they recalled their adventures in the Kentish town and then at the Chiracs' Paris flat and house in the country. The President spoke of his continuing fondness for fish and chips and laughed as Mr King recalled the rows of empty shelves in the grocery stores during the immediate postwar period.

"Nescafé was very difficult to find," Mr King said. "I went out shopping with him and we would call into shops to see if we could find a tin of the coffee. I remember passing a decorator's shop with tins of paint in the shop window. Nothing I could do would dissuade Jacques, who was very determined, from going into the shop. 'I'm going to ask for Nescafé,' said Jacques. I told him not to bother and, of course, he came out very disappointed."

Mr King, a retired British Telecom main board director, who lives in Reigate, Surrey, with his wife Ina, read of M Chirac's desire to meet him in *The Times*. "I immediately rang the Foreign Office and the machinery sprang



into action straight away."

M Chirac's parents had contacted teachers at the Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical School in Rochester seeking an exchange visit with a suitable English teenager. John volunteered.

When the young Jacques Chirac arrived he wore the baggy plus-fours of the age, trousers tucked into socks. Mr King wore shorts and only graduated into long trousers a year later.

"He has fond memories of my parents — my mother, Doris, is still alive at 87 and lives in Bath. I have equally fond memories of his parents, who were extremely kind to me and went to a lot of trouble to introduce me to the French way of life."

Neither teenager spoke much of each other's language but the tension that caused on the first exchange

visit in 1947 was eased by two more, in 1948 and 1950. "At first it was very difficult. Jacques's English was very poor, as was my French. We would have a dictionary on the table at meal-times."

"At times it was a slightly tricky relationship but we had a lot of laughs, a lot of fun and a lot of disagreements. We were both very competitive and I remember he was always desperate to win at Monopoly, as was I."

"He went through a lot of hard times before he became President and overcame them showing typical courage."

Mr King said that his new-found friend has insisted that the pair keep in touch from now on. The President had issued an open invitation to Mr King to see him at the Elysée Palace when he is next over in Paris and Mr King was happy to accept.

Brown puts £3m cap on spending as Labour unveils youth training scheme

BY JILL SHERMAN
CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

GORDON BROWN put a £3 billion cap on new spending by a Labour government yesterday as the party unveiled an ambitious programme to help 600,000 youngsters to find work or training.

Mr Brown, Tony Blair and three other Shadow Cabinet ministers shared the platform in a deliberate display of unity to launch Labour's "new deal for a lost generation".

Mr Blair dismissed as "Westminster tit-for-tat" and "levered nonsense" reports of Shadow Cabinet splits and a rift between Mr Brown and Peter Mandelson, one of Mr Blair's closest allies. But *The Times* understands that determined efforts have been made this week to bring about a reconciliation between the two.

In his toughest statement yet on public spending, the Shadow Chancellor insisted that Labour would spend no more than

the amount yielded by the one-off windfall tax on privatised utilities, estimated to be between £2 billion and £3 billion, which would be spread over three years.

The utilities tax would be spent solely on the two packages outlined yesterday to help the young unemployed and unskilled. They will cost £1.5 billion in the first year and £500 million in successive years. Mr Brown said that any extra plans would have to be paid for out of savings.

Labour will replace the Youth Training Scheme with a new programme, Target 2000, under which all young people would be required to reach a certain level of literacy, numeracy and information technology skills, equivalent to five GCSEs, by the time they were 18.

Employers will be required to give youngsters who have not reached this level six hours of a week to study. The scheme, which will be co-ordinated by Further Education Colleges and Training

and Enterprise Councils, will be funded by the £550 million saved from abolishing the current scheme.

Jobless youngsters will also be encouraged to become "crime busters" by joining Labour's environmental task force. Youngsters will get £20 on top of benefit to help to prevent crime and clear up graffiti.

Mr Blair put the price of youth unemployment, crime and social decay at £10 billion, or 5p on the standard rate of income tax. "Britain will only regain its standing in the world if we harness the talents of our young people," he said. "There is a lost generation who have been hurt by the Tories and who are hurting still."

Gillian Shepherd, the Education and Employment Secretary, said the package was "modest, untargeted and takes us straight back to the dependency culture which they have always favoured".

Brown heals rift, page 10

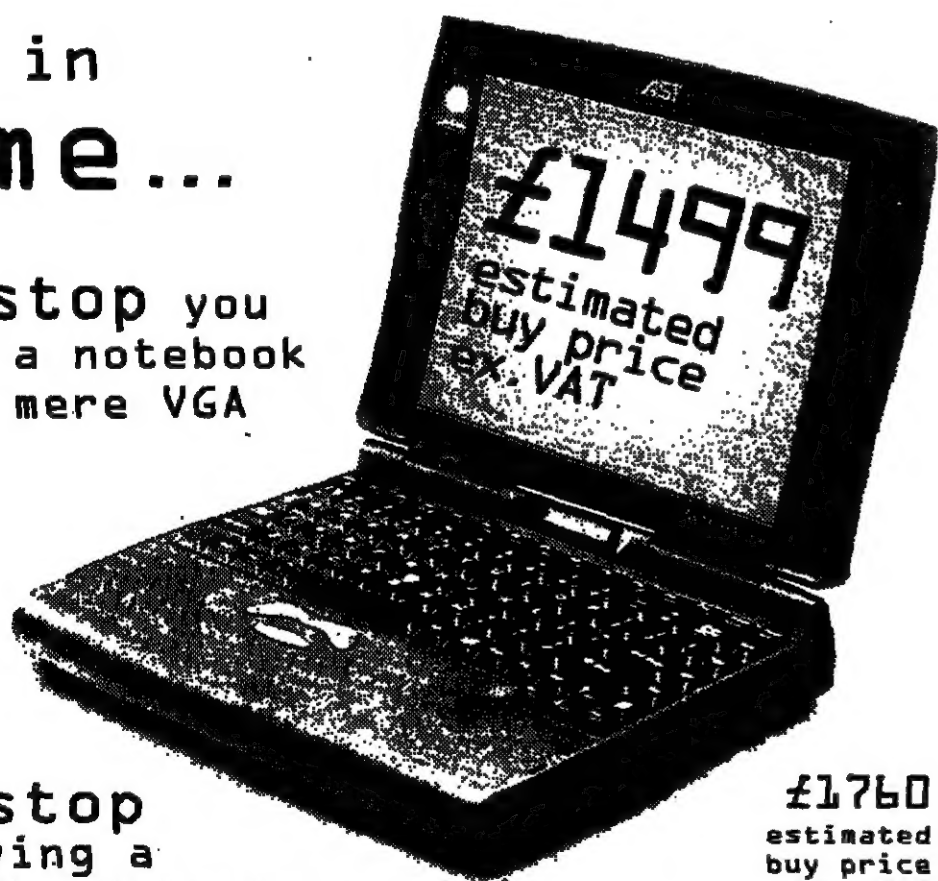
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Vicar a stealing from church

PAUL WILKINSON

A vicar has been charged with stealing from his church. The vicar, who is 32, is accused of stealing from the church's funds. The vicar is accused of stealing from the church's funds. The vicar is accused of stealing from the church's funds.

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Vicar accused of stealing £7,000 from church funds

By KATE ALDERSON

A VICAR and his churchwarden stole £7,275 and funnelled it into a secret bank account, a court was told yesterday.

They applied for money from the Ecclesiastical Insurance Fund after the Rev Stephen Ashton reported several incidents of vandalism and theft. "Cheques were sent to the church. Some went into the proper bank account some unfortunately did not," said Paul O'Brien, for the prosecution.

The alleged fiddle was discovered after Mr Ashton, 41, and Cameron Luke, 26, left the church, St Wilfrid and St Anne, in Newton Heath, Manchester. The two men, who now live in Helston, Cornwall, are accused of stealing three separate insurance payouts for vandalism and theft made to St Wilfrid's between April 1991 and April 1992, where Mr Ashton had been priest-in-charge. They denied the charges at Manchester Crown Court.

Mr O'Brien said the Church of England's insurers had made payments, some of which were put in the official church account, but payments for £3,245.98, £3,000 and £1,030 went to the secret account set up by Mr Ashton and Mr Luke at another bank. Mr Ashton was appointed to St Wilfrid's in February 1989 while Mr Luke worked as the



Ashton: left Manchester for Cornwall in 1992

church organist. Mr Luke was elected as churchwarden in April 1991.

"Mr Ashton was responsible for the financial management of the church," the court was told. "He was also in charge of the administrative affairs of the church and parochial church council."

The existence of the unofficial church account was discovered after Mr Ashton resigned to become vicar of Breage with Germoe, near Helston, in 1992. Mr Luke accompanied the vicar to his new posting in Cornwall. Eight months later, Father

Geoffrey Dobson took over at Newton Heath. After investigating the church's accounts he became suspicious and called in a diocesan financial officer. "He had certain suspicions relating to the financial affairs of the church while Ashton had been there," Mr O'Brien said.

It was discovered that a bank account, "St Wilfrid's 1990 Account", had been opened in January 1990 and had two signatories, Mr Luke and Mr Ashton. More than £13,000 had been paid into the account and withdrawn.

"That account was never declared to the parochial church council or indeed to anyone else," said Mr O'Brien. "It was closed when the two men left the parish and before they went to Cornwall."

Mr Ashton had made various reports of theft and damage to the Church and made various insurance claims from the Ecclesiastical Insurance Group. Father Dobson contacted the insurance company and discovered that insurance payments did not tally with money deposited in the official church bank accounts. He called in the police and Mr Luke and Mr Ashton voluntarily attended a police station in Manchester in March 1995. They were arrested and interviewed. Both defendants denied any theft or any dishonesty, the court was told. The trial continues.



WPC Lesley Price used her skills as a former beautician to age her appearance by 40 years. "Even my close friends didn't recognise me"

Policewoman transformed into frail pensioner brought down subway mugger with rugby tackle

By A STAFF REPORTER

A MUGGER received a shock when the "pensioner" he was trying to rob of her handbag rugby-tackled him and held him in an armlock. Despite the hunched frame, wrinkled face and grey hair, the victim was a policewoman.

Yesterday a judge praised WPC Lesley Price, 26, a rugby player and former beautician. "Her behaviour was in the best traditions of the police force," he said as she listened from the public gallery at Knutsford Crown Court, Cheshire. "The operation has resulted in removing two dangerous and utterly cynical men from society."

Stephen McCarthy, 25, of Maccles-

field, and his partner Lee Pownall, 25, were caught during the two-week Operation Maggot, involving ten officers, after attacks on pensioners in the town. McCarthy was found guilty of attempted robbery yesterday and remanded in custody for sentencing tomorrow. Pownall is serving nine years for burglaries and robberies, including the one on WPC Price.

She aged herself with make-up, cotton wool pads inside her mouth, a wig and clothes from charity shops. She said after the case: "It was hard walking slow and hunched over all day but I had to keep in character. Even my close friends didn't recognise me."

"I had watched these two men following me and knew who they were."

I was walking down into an underpass and saw them waiting at the entrance. I was so scared. I just wanted to run, but I had to carry on walking very slow. I was really staring danger in the face. I carried on looking down at the floor and they grabbed my handbag and pulled it, bruising my arm.

"As one ran off with the bag I jumped on the other one and pushed him against some railings and put him in an arm-lock. He was so shocked he didn't know what to say. I was just relieved it was all over."

"We had seen a similar operation carried out by the Met and they had some good results. We had a spate of incidents and something needed to be done. Other members of the team were

able to follow the second man and arrest him near by. I radioed through to say where he was going. He looked back and stopped. I bet he couldn't believe that this old woman had jumped on his friend."

WPC Price, who plays for Macclesfield women's rugby team, said: "It could have been my gran or my nan. Old ladies who have suffered attacks like that have ended up in hospital with the injuries. I only had a bruised arm and pulled a muscle in my shoulder. I hate to think what could have happened."

Detective Chief Inspector Neil Booth said: "It was the very brave action by Lesley and hard work by the whole team that resulted in the arrests."

Dismissed graduate wins cash handout

By EMMA WILKINS

A MUSIC graduate who endured four months of sexual harassment from her boss was awarded £7,000 compensation yesterday. Jemima Bayly, 20, was repeatedly insulted and pinned against the filing cabinet in her office by James Brogan, 38, an industrial tribunal was told.

Miss Bayly, a graduate of City University in London, started as a personal assistant at Mr Brogan's scaffolding firm in Southgate, north London, last June. Four months later she was sacked from her £18,000-a-year job.

She was awarded £3,000 for sexual discrimination and £4,048 for loss of earnings by the London tribunal. Mr Brogan, who is married, did not attend the hearing.

Miss Bayly, from Hornsey, north London, said Mr Brogan asked her out twice a week. On one occasion when she declined, he emptied a bin at her feet and ordered her to pick up the rubbish. While she was using a fax machine, Mr Brogan knelt on the floor next to her. Miss Bayly said: "He said he was trying to see if I wore stockings or tights."

After she was dismissed, Mr Brogan spent the following day sitting in his car outside her flat. She said: "I was trapped inside my house the whole day. The only way I could get some freedom was to meet him and tell him to go away. He said I hadn't fulfilled my role and said I had to have a more personal relationship with him."

Lahore's golden couple herald a happy event

By EMMA WILKINS

IMRAN Khan and his wife Jemima are expecting their first child, the couple announced yesterday. Mrs Khan, 22, daughter of Sir James and Lady Annabel Goldsmith, is due to give birth in November at a hospital in London.

"My daughter is expecting a baby and we are all absolutely thrilled. It's wonderful news," Lady Annabel said from the family home in Richmond upon Thames.

The couple, who are based in Lahore, decided that the child should be born at St Thomas's Hospital in Lambeth, so that Lady Annabel could be on hand to offer support. The child will have dual Pakistani and British nationality and will be a Muslim, a family spokesman said. "Sir James thinks it's absolutely wonderful."



Jemima Khan: baby expected in November

Mr Khan, 43, the former Pakistan cricket captain who now leads a political movement in his home country, is due to fly to London tomorrow to visit his in-laws.

His wife, who is already in Richmond staying with her mother, will return with her husband to Pakistan but is expected to commute to London regularly for medical check-ups.

The couple, who were married in June last year at Richmond Register Office, were devastated last month when a bomb exploded at Mr Khan's cancer hospital in Lahore.

The blast, which killed six people, was interpreted as an attempt to assassinate Mr Khan because he was due to be in the outpatients' ward when the bomb exploded. After the bombing, Mr Khan said he was considering hiring a bodyguard for his wife.

Acknowledging that the repeated death threats made against him were difficult for his wife to cope with, Mr Khan said: "It is tough for her but I think she will be OK. She is not a target here. There is not reason why she should be made a target."

Mrs Khan, who has endured speculation that she is pregnant ever since her marriage, said recently that she approved of the way Pakistani people brought up their children.

"There's something about the extended family system which means that children are stable and loved, yet disciplined. They're just a pleasure to be around," she said.

Blackbird chorus spreads alarm among car owners

By PAUL WILKINSON

THE concerted wail of car alarms might make people think that the quiet market town of Guisborough is a Mecca for vehicle thieves, but it is just the local dawn chorus limbering up for another day. The North Yorkshire town is beset by blackbirds which have taken to imitating anti-theft devices. The musical dexterity of *Turdus merula* is proving a serious problem for locals, who are regularly jolted from their sleep by the sound.

The town is sometimes a target for criminals from less affluent areas of Teesside close by, but when the owners rush out to confront the thieves they often find a blackbird in mid-song. Donald O'Shea, a barman, said: "When I first heard it I thought I had set off my own alarm. It took a while before I realised it was this blackbird. It had the tone and pitch just right. The sound of car



The blackbird: mimics tone of car alarms

alarms is hardly rare in Guisborough, but now even the birds have joined in, we'll all be driven crackers."

The phenomenon was first discovered by Mark Topping, 32, a local radio reporter. He said: "At five every morning I heard this irritating noise outside. It seemed to be a car alarm, but there wasn't one close enough. Then I saw this blackbird sitting right outside the bedroom window. After that I began to realise other birds had picked it up."

Chris Mead, of the British Trust for Ornithology, said: "At least half our native bird species are capable of mimicry. Most people have heard

starlings wolf whistle, and about 15 years ago song thrushes were imitating the warble of trimphones."

David Hirst, of the RSPB, said: "Starlings are normally the Rory Bremners of the bird world, but this blackbird has it to a T. One bird often passes its song on to a neighbour, so it may become a lot more common."

Cleveland police said: "Blackbirds cannot be picking up the noise because a lot of cars are being pinched. Car crime in Cleveland for the first quarter of this year is down by 25 per cent."

Great reed warblers with the best voices will have young that live longer, according to research by three Swedish ecologists. It suggests that the females, by picking the best singers, choose the males best-fitted to ensure the longevity of their offspring. The research also showed that the males with the greatest variation in their warbling attracted more females.

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Job reprieve for champion of fight against house fraud

BY IAN MURRAY AND CAROL MIDGLEY

EARLY yesterday a champion of the fight against housing fraud in local government learnt that an attempt by 18 members of Hackney council to dismiss him as director of housing had failed on a technicality.

A motion calling for the dismissal of Bernard Crofton was not allowed because council members cannot dismiss senior officers. His future will now be the subject of a report by the chief executive.

Ironically, the closed meeting ended just a few hours before a Social Security Committee report hailed him as an "outstanding public servant" for cracking local housing benefit fraud. It said that Mr Crofton had been an inspiration and applauded his determination and courage.

Mr Crofton, 50, took over the most daunting task in local government housing when he accepted the £70,000-a-year post at Hackney in 1990. Since then he has been praised for driving out crime in Hackney's chaotic housing department, eradicating squatting, increasing rent collection to almost 100 per cent and succeeding in having a dozen dilapidated tower blocks demolished.

But he has also been accused of misconduct, racism



Crofton: found evidence of organised crime

and lying. A 468-page report commissioned by the council and written by Ian Macdonald, QC, concluded that Mr Crofton was a liar who fostered an atmosphere in which black employees were subjected to a witch hunt. It accuses him of fraudulently claiming that there was a conspiracy to dismiss him in order to win back his job.

Mr Crofton first found himself accused of racism when he checked the housing register against the council's own staff list and found African names showing people who were both drawing benefit and being paid. He also found evidence that keys to empty council properties were being sold for anything up to £3,000. "Council officers were almost certainly involved

because they knew which properties were empty," he said. He tried to sort the matter out through the council's own internal procedures but when this got nowhere he decided in mid-1991 to report his findings to councillors, only to be met with scepticism. Although he received some verbal threats and his car was once vandalised, he said he continued to get on well with his staff. "It is just not true that the black staff were hostile to me."

In 1994, however, he was reported for racism after a dispute with the council personnel director. A year and 11 days after being suspended, he was cleared and went back to work last October.

He believes the Commons committee's estimate of £2 billion being lost to fraud is well below the mark. His experience at Hackney indicates that organised crime is involved.

"I found that although we were losing money through inefficiencies we were also losing it because people were stealing it," he said. "There are landlords who have a property with only four flats and who send along up to 30 to claim benefit. They pay the people a small amount and pocket the difference."



Simon Lane, head of Brent's special investigations unit, with colleagues Saika Butt and Selwyn Johnson

Investigators face daily violence and threats

BY ADRIAN LEE

HOUSING benefit fraud cost the taxpayer an estimated £20 million last year in the London borough of Brent alone.

The council's response was to assign 12 officers in its special investigations unit to tackle the growing crime. This week they were looking at landlords claiming benefit for tenants who had moved on or simply never existed. Corrupt landlords account for about a third of housing benefit fraud in Brent. For the investiga-

tors, who make regular early-morning checks on properties, violence and intimidation are a daily hazard. Last year they identified fraud worth £2.8 million.

Selwyn Johnson, 40, joined the unit after serving 16 years with the Metropolitan Police. "We are dealing with dishonest and often very violent people who are frequently involved in other crimes. We are increasingly entering properties where drugs are on display and weapons are routinely kept," he said. On one

occasion Mr Johnson received a death threat, delivered by courier, after he gave evidence against a landlord later jailed for three years for fraud. Once when questioning a claimant, he noticed a machete embedded in a chair and a bayonet taped to a bed.

In Brent, asylum-seekers from Africa and Croatia are a source of worry. Corrupt landlords are known to collect them in vans from airports, put them in tiny rooms containing nothing but a mattress on the floor and take £55

benefit a week. Once the cheques begin arriving the refugees are evicted.

Mr Johnson's colleague, Saika Butt, 30, a barrister, is also used to death threats. In one investigation an irate claimant arrived demanding to see her. It took seven police officers to restrain the man who, it later emerged, had 20 convictions for violence.

Simon Lane, 31, head of the unit, expects violence to get worse. "Now we are targeting organised crime the stakes are going to get higher."

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The new card to be issued to all benefit claimants

Landlords cheat benefit system out of £2bn a year

BY DOMINIC KENNEDY, SOCIAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A CRIMINAL conspiracy by landlords to cheat the social security budget of £2 billion a year was exposed yesterday in one of the most damning reports into the benefit system.

The National Insurance numbers of the living and dead are being hijacked to claim housing benefit for fictitious tenants at non-existent properties, according to a report by the Commons Social Security Committee. When investigators try to crack the fraud rings, they are threatened with baseball bats, drug needles and knives. Anti-fraud officers are convinced it is only a matter of time before somebody is killed.

Anyone can create an agency to let flats, a system described by the London Boroughs Fraud Investigators Group as "the Wild West approach to the letting of private rented accommodation". Many of the landlords are suspected of being dangerous criminals linked to drugs and money-laundering. Even when they are caught, few are taken to court.

There is little to deter landlord fraudsters. Merely to have the fraudulent benefit withdrawn is hardly a punishment, the report says. Instead, they should be confronted by a new Social Security Fraud Squad with powers to reveal confidential records, the MPs say.

"We believe that the population as a whole should be recruited by the Government to help ensure that the National Insurance number system is secure," the report states. Annual statements should be sent to the holders of National Insurance numbers so that people can tell if an impostor is "piggybacking" — using their number to claim benefit.

Peter Lilley, the Social Security Secretary, said yesterday

that plastic payment cards would be issued to all 19 million benefit claimants instead of allowance books or giro, which can be stolen or forged.

A favourite technique of the fraudsters is to create a tenancy in which housing benefit is paid directly to a bank or building society. They then get the Post Office to redirect mail from the false address to their real location so they can reply to review forms and correspondence. Cheques can be redirected as far as Cyprus.

At one address, where benefit was being claimed for 21 rooms, only nine were occupied, the rest each contained a sheet and a chair, plus masses of documentation on up to 37 linked identities. "The vast majority of these identities also related to asylum applications and current National Insurance numbers," the London Boroughs Fraud Investigators Group said.

"Perhaps the most serious problem concerns the culture that tolerates a certain level of fraud and appears resistant to attempts to tackle it," the MPs say. Many council officials are so frightened of being labelled a racist or a grass that they keep their heads down and tolerate fraud.

The all-party committee of backbenchers began hearing evidence about housing benefit in December after becoming worried that its cost had doubled in five years to £10 billion. The benefit is administered by local authorities but most of the money comes from central government. People on income support have all their rent paid. Others are entitled to help, depending on a means test.

The average has doubled from £21 a week in 1989 to £47 in 1994. The biggest rises have been in London, where the borough of Hillingdon recorded a 320 per cent growth.

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Joy and despair for families as one crisis draws to a close but another appears to deepen

Rescued hostages sympathise with kidnappers' aims

By Bill Frost and Richard Duce

RELATIONS were astonishingly close between the four Britons rescued yesterday and the kidnappers who had held them since January in the remote Indonesian jungle province of Irian Jaya, it was disclosed.

Susan Melvor, whose daughter Anna, 21, was among those released in the dawn raid by Indonesian special forces on a remote mountain-side camp deep in the rain forest, said: "They have enormous sympathy with the people who took them prisoner, we all do; the guerrillas should have a homeland of their own." The Britons supported the separatists' cause before they were abducted and so did their families, she added.

She said that she and her husband Malcolm were abso-

lutely delighted that Anna and her three fellow Cambridge graduates were safe, but added: "We are worried about the two Indonesian hostages still held."

As neighbours delivered congratulatory cards to her home in Bournemouth, Mrs Melvor explained how letters from her daughter helped the family to deal with their anxiety. "She said she was OK and the tone was never pessimistic. She still came across as an adventurous person with a lot of inner resources."

The letters — forwarded by the Red Cross — had helped all the families through some "very bad" moments. "But I always felt they would come back. They had a lot to give and it was not time for them to go yet," Mrs Melvor said.

Daniel Start, 22, William

Oates, 22, Annette van der Kolk, 21, and Ms McIvor were taken hostage by the separatist Free Papua Movement (OPM) on January 8, while studying a planned nature reserve. The guerrillas said they were holding the young scientists to draw international attention to their independence struggle for the area, 2,500 miles northeast of the Indonesian capital, Jakarta.

Mr Oates's brother Tom said: "We are absolutely delighted. We knew before that they could be released, and we did not want to get our hopes up too much until we had the facts in front of us."

Mr Oates's parents, from Jedburgh, in the Scottish Borders, released a statement saying: "Richard and Marion and all the family are thrilled with the news. We are all looking forward to seeing Bill and the others soon. We are extremely grateful to the staff at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and all the other people who have worked so hard to secure their release."

Carolyn Miller, Mr Start's mother, said it was an "understatement" to describe her response to her son's release as delight. "We had some contact some weeks ago when the Red Cross was still looking after them, so we knew that they were well and coping with it. But then a few days ago they were taken away back into the forest and negotiations broke down, so then we



Annette van der Kolk, third left, William Oates and Anna Melvor, fifth and sixth right, and Daniel Start, far right, were held in the remote jungle in Irian Jaya, below, after their capture by separatists in January

were very worried." The Foreign Office had told her that all four were safe and well. "They are still in the forest because of the weather and they are in the care of the Indonesian Army now."

Ms van der Kolk's mother Jill said: "I can barely believe this wonderful news. It won't be until I have spoken to her on the phone that I can satisfy myself she is safe and well. Now I am just on tenterhooks, waiting to hear Annette's voice. The first thing I will ask her is what food she wants me to get in for when she finally comes home."

"We had a belief in Annette's strength of mind and body through this ordeal. Being in a group of people she knew well helped because they had a network of support."

Expert negotiators from Scotland Yard had flown to Irian Jaya and played a vital role in gaining the hostages' release. Jeremy Hanley, a Foreign Office minister, said: "They are regarded as the world experts in the issues of how to deal with hostage-



takers." Under Commander Roy Ramon of the International and Serious Crimes Branch, SO1, Scotland Yard has established a reputation for expertise in investigating murders, kidnappings and drug trafficking for foreign govern-

ments. Mr Ramon was responsible for helping to secure the release in April last year of six hostages who were kidnapped by guerrillas in Sierra Leone. He was also credited with securing the release of British Army peacekeepers

after they were taken hostage by Bosnian Serbs last summer.

The Indonesian special forces which mounted the rescue are rated the third best in the world after the SAS and Israel's special troops.

American wins right to salvage Lusitania

By Nicholas Watt
IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

AN AMERICAN millionaire is preparing to salvage the *Lusitania*, which was torpedoed off the Irish coast in 1915 with a cargo that may have included a valuable collection of paintings and gold bullion worth millions of pounds.

Gregg Bemis Jr, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, will send a diving team to the wreck of the *Lusitania* after a judge in the Irish High Court ruled that he was the sole owner of the wreck. The declaration by Mr Justice Barr on Tuesday followed similar rulings by British and American courts.

The expedition could finally solve the mystery of the *Lusitania*, which sank in 300ft of water 11 miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, Co Cork, in 1915 after she was struck by a U-boat. Of the 1,959 passengers on board the Cunard liner, sailing from New York to Liverpool, 1,200 drowned.

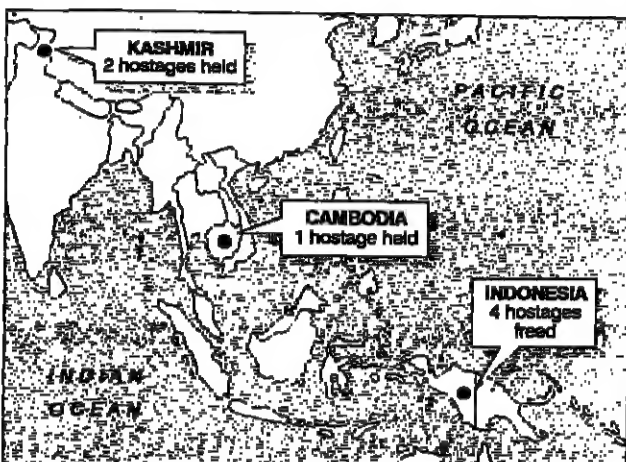
The victims included Sir Hugh Lane, the Irish art collector, who was returning home from New York with a collection of paintings rumoured to include works by Titian, Monet and Rubens. There are hopes that the paintings may have been preserved in lead cylinders.

There are also rumours that gold bullion was aboard. None was mentioned in the manifest, but omissions were common during wartime.

The German authorities claimed that ship was carrying a secret cargo of explosives that was detonated by a single torpedo.

Mr Bemis hopes that the salvage expedition will give a clear idea of the munitions on board. He told the High Court on Tuesday that a British Treasury solicitor admitted that the ship carried a cargo owned by the Ministry of Munitions.

Mr Justice Barr adjourned a hearing into Mr Bemis's claim to the ownership of the cargo. Mr Bemis is currently appealing against a decision by a US court which rejected his claim to ownership of the cargo. He was granted ownership of the wreck last year in America. His claim to the ship dates back to a mortgage transaction in the 1970s.



Fears grow for two Britons held by separatists in Himalayas

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS
IN DELHI

BRITISH officials are investigating reports that four Western hostages, including two Britons, have been killed by the Kashmiri Muslim separatists who kidnapped them.

Indian sources said last night that the last reported sighting of the men was in early April high in the Hima-

layan foothills. The British High Commission in Delhi said it was working on the basis that "the hostages are very much alive. We continue to work flat out for their release."

The United States Embassy said it had heard the reports of possible killings but "we have heard such reports before". It called on Al Faran, the kidnapper group, to provide credible

evidence that the men were alive and safe.

Keith Mangan, 34, Paul Wells, 24, and an American and a German were seized nearly a year ago while trekking in the Kashmir mountains. A Norwegian who was also seized was found beheaded last August. India has rejected Al Faran's demands for the release of Kashmiri militants from jail in return

for the hostages' freedom. The last proof that they were alive was in August, reported sightings by Kashmiri villagers in the mountains are regarded as unreliable.

"We are looking into this very closely and urgently with the Indian authorities," the Foreign Office said in London. "There are often rumours from the area and many are unconfirmed." There was no

reason to think this one was any different. The families of the British hostages had been told of the latest rumours.

Al Faran says it handed over the men to the Indian Army in December, a claim that the army denies. If they are alive, the hostages are plainly in grave danger, given India's continuing refusal to accede to Al Faran's demands. A month ago the army said it

had pinpointed the hostage site at about 7,000 feet and had pulled out of the area to prevent a possible gun battle in which the Westerners might be killed.

Indian security agencies received several reports of sightings of the abductors and their prisoners between November and April.

A government source said investigations had been con-

ducted into a number of rumours that they were dead "but we have no concrete information".

In London the officials were pessimistic about the hostages. They said the latest reports that the men had been killed were "worrying". Officials said the reports had to be taken seriously as they came from a source that appeared reliable.

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11



By JOHN VINCENT

A written account of the ordeal was made afterwards

All that is known about the

The Last Voyage of the Trevesa: by a Survivor tells how the 5,000-ton ship, carrying zinc, sank in mountainous

"At Sam one biscuit and a cigarette tin lid of condensed milk per man. 2.30pm in the heat of the day, a cigarette tin

laskar (sic) fireman: it was a blessing when he died, for his delirious raving jarred on our nerves till we cursed him in

Our weakness made us very unsteady and we frequently trod on each other's feet and hands which used to cause us to cry out in pain.

were finally helped ashore, praised Captain Foster. "Only us that were with him in the boat can realise the indomitable spirit of the man."

The *Times* account of the incident in 1923



Captain Cecil Foster, left, with his wife and Chief Officer J.C. Stewart Smith, right, the sailors who endured 23 days adrift in shark-infested seas after the *Trevessa* sank.

Robin Barlow, deputy chairman of the firm, said: "Some of the books have pages that were turned down at the corner. Others have annotations at the side. They were books that were bought and enjoyed. This sale will give cricket lovers a chance to own some-

The writer Simon Rae, who is researching a Grace biography, described the collection as "full of the most amazing

□ The godson of Edward Elgar was one of the collectors at a Sotheby's auction in London of the composer's letters yesterday. After the sale Wulstan Atkins, 91, whose father, Sir Ivor Atkins, was one of Elgar's best friends, said he was delighted that some of the 750 letters had been saved from going abroad. The correspondence forms the Novello Archive of letters, written by Elgar to his publishers Novello. The collection had been offered to institutions in Britain before being offered for sale.

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of a function f into a sum of functions f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n . The function f is represented by a large rectangle. Below it, the functions f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n are represented by smaller rectangles stacked vertically. The function f is labeled as $f = f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_n$.



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Heritage chief yields to Kenwood's defenders

By Russell Jenkins

CONSERVATION and care of Kenwood House and its priceless collection of Old Masters is to be improved after accusations that English Heritage is neglecting the 18th-century building on Hampstead Heath.

The move represents a climbdown by Sir Jocelyn Stevens, chairman of English Heritage, who dismissed a demand for a full-time curator by the building's patrons, the Friends of Kenwood, as the work of troublemakers with too much time on their hands.

Sir Jocelyn announced yesterday the appointment of a senior director with overall responsibility for museums, including the Iveagh bequest at Kenwood, to oversee the conservation and preservation of their collections. The Friends have also been given private assurances that one of four curators will be at Kenwood daily and on call at weekends. The collection includes works by Vermeer, Rembrandt, Turner and Gainsborough and a Robert Adam interior.

The victory for Kenwood's



Sir Jocelyn Stevens came under pressure from Glenda Jackson after he dismissed patrons' pleas

patrons follows pressure from Glenda Jackson, Labour MP for Hampstead and Highgate, who wrote to Virginia Bottomley, the Heritage Secretary, urging her to intervene in the dispute. George Levy, an antiques dealer and chairman of the Friends, said: "It would seem that common sense has prevailed. We welcome English Heritage's decision."

The dispute erupted last month when the Friends expressed fears at their annual

meeting that English Heritage was neglecting the display, care and study of one of Britain's foremost collections, which was bequeathed to the nation by Edward Cecil Guinness, the 1st Earl of Iveagh (1847-1927). His family was said to be deeply upset by the deterioration of conservation and care at Kenwood.

The Friends urged the reinstatement of a full-time curator, but their plea was met with a typically robust re-

sponse from Sir Jocelyn, who pointed out that Kenwood cost £1 million a year to run. He described the protesters as troublemakers and "people with plenty of spare time". He said: "The Friends are not behaving like friends. They are behaving in a very aggressive manner. We don't actually need the Friends if they're going to behave like this."

The outburst led to a demand from Sir Hugh Leggatt, a former commissioner for the Museums and Galleries Commission, for Mrs Bottomley to sack Sir Jocelyn.

Mrs Jackson, who urged Mrs Bottomley to meet the patrons, said: "I am delighted by the announcement. This helps to secure the future of this important piece of British heritage for my constituents and everybody who has enjoyed its remarkable qualities over the years."

English Heritage is anxious to present a united front as it celebrates the launch of Museums Week. The appointment of Julius Bryant as director of museums and collections in charge of its 14 curators coincides with the launch.

The organisation also an-



Kenwood House was bequeathed to the nation by the 1st Earl of Iveagh

nounced that it will examine a number of historical properties to see if they are suitable for Museums and Galleries Commission registration. They include Baron Humberston, Brodsworth Hall, Byland Abbey, Deal Castle, Eltham Palace, Hailes Abbey, Lindisfarne Priory, Lullingstone Roman Villa, Maison Dieu, Rievaulx Abbey, St Augustine's Abbey, Tilbury and West Park.

English Heritage is petitioning the House of Lords to

save three Victorian gasholders near St Pancras station that face demolition to make way for the £3 billion Channel Tunnel rail link. It is demanding that the Grade 2 listed cylinders, which it regards as masterpieces of 19th-century industrial architecture, should be dismantled and reassembled elsewhere rather than demolished.

The 100ft-high holders were built in the 1860s by Imperial Gas and are widely admired for their intricate ironwork.

Each of the holders is circled by Doric columns.

Philip Davies, English Heritage's regional planner for London, said: "We accept that the gasholders have to be removed for the construction of the link but we believe that London & Continental Railways [the consortium building the link] should re-erect them afterwards on a suitable site, as close to their original position as possible."

Letters, page 19

Life for pair who shot father in street

Two men who shot dead a father of three in front of his son were jailed for life yesterday at Durham Crown Court. Colin Moore, 23, and Izz Widdowson, 21, killed Joe Clarke in Walsend, Tyne and Wear, after he and his son Robert, 17, glanced at them because they were drunk and rowdy.

Moore, of Newcastle upon Tyne, admitted murder five days into the trial. Widdowson, of North Shields, admitted manslaughter but was convicted of murder.

Death in Bosnia

Private David J. Baird, from Sutton Coldfield, died after being accidentally crushed by a container in western Bosnia, the peace implementation force (Ifor) said. He was serving with the 21st Close Support Squadron of the Royal Logistic Corps.

Coach chokes

A tennis coach was found dead in his car after choking on a piece of chewing gum. Darren Toop, 22, of Christchurch, Dorset, was the youngest person in Britain to have completed the Lawn Tennis Association's coaching course.

Suspect reburied

The remains of John Irvine McInnes, exhumed by police in February in the hunt for Bible John, who murdered three Glasgow women, have been reburied. His family is threatening to sue Strathclyde Police, accusing them of unprofessional conduct.

Dusty history

A pair of black silk socks worn by Napoleon on St Helena has been sold at Sotheby's for £2,990 to Jeanette Ongaro, a consultant for a shoe museum in Toronto. Dust extracted when the socks were cleaned formed part of the lot.

Fireman dies

A fireman who fell from a fire engine on a 999 call has died in hospital. John Ogden, 40, was a member of a Manchester crew answering a call to a malicious car fire on Sunday. A fireman for 21 years, he was married with two children.

Pigeons stolen

Eighty racing pigeons worth £20,000 have been stolen from cages in a back garden at Sholing, Southampton. Barrie Bampton, who breeds the birds, discovered the theft when he went to give them a morning feed. The raiders left six pigeons dead.

RAF airlifts soldier attacked in disco

FROM EDWARD OWEN IN MADRID

A 26-YEAR-OLD soldier in the Territorial Army was critically ill in Gosport naval hospital in Hampshire yesterday after being flown home from Spain on an RAF VC10 on a special rescue mission.

Duane Gary Lockwood, from Leicester, had been on exercise in Gibraltar when he suffered a savage and apparently unprovoked attack in a disco. He had asked a girl for a dance when he was set upon by men armed with bottles.

He was rushed to hospital in Gibraltar, but his injuries were so grave that he was taken by ambulance to Cadiz, nearly 100 miles away. His parents were flown out to be by his bedside, but as his condition deteriorated, the VC10 from RAF Brize Norton in Oxfordshire was sent with a full surgical team to Jerez airport, near Cadiz.

He was flown back with his parents and taken to the hospital in Gosport. A spokesman for Gibraltar police said the force had launched a major investigation after the attack on Saturday: "We are treating this very seriously. We are searching for those involved, but so far no arrests have been made."

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Attenborough rekindles Hemingway's lost love

By DALYA ALBERGE, ARTS CORRESPONDENT, IN CANNES

LORD Attenborough spoke passionately yesterday of his new £26.5 million film, *In Love and War*, about Ernest Hemingway's unrequited love for a nurse who looked after him when he was seriously wounded in the First World War.

Attenborough, speaking at the Cannes Film Festival, said that Hemingway never recovered from the rejection and the experience inspired the doomed love affair between Frederic Henry and Catherine Barkley in one of his greatest classics, *A Farewell to Arms*.

Attenborough said: "I don't think Hemingway ever got over it. He thought and believed he had found the love of his life. Their relationship was very passionate and deep, the

first time he'd ever experienced that." He explained that Hemingway later said that his other relationships were "no more than shadows".

"He became a much better writer by virtue of that pain," Attenborough said. "He probably understood human feelings more profoundly than if he had not experienced that."

Hemingway, then 18 and a cub reporter on the *Kansas City Star*, took himself off to the last stages of the First World War in Italy to slake his thirst for action. He volunteered as a Red Cross ambulance driver, was wounded in the legs, and taken to a military hospital where a 27-year-old English-born nurse, Agnes von Kurowsky, treated

him with a hot bath, a dose of castor oil and an egg-nog.

Romance blossomed, although to what degree of intimacy remains uncertain. But Agnes had a deep and lasting effect on the American; when Hemingway's fourth marriage foundered in 1961, he shot himself. Agnes's letters from 42 years before were still in his possession.

Agnes broke Hemingway's heart by telling him that she hoped to marry an Italian count, Domenico Caracciolo. "I am still fond of you, but it is more as a mother than a sweetheart. I can't get away from the fact that you're just a kid," she wrote.

She never did marry her count. After nursing in Roma-

nia and Haiti, she was briefly and unhappily married to an American in Cuba and subsequently married, with lasting success, another American, Bill Stanfield. She died, aged 90 and childless, in 1984, and is buried in Arlington military cemetery outside Washington DC.

Attenborough, 72, who has appeared in or directed almost 60 films, including *Oh What A Lovely War*, *Chaplin* and *Gandhi*, said theirs was a gentle love affair set against the brutal background of the war. "The tension and carnage accentuated the depth of emotion that these two people felt for each other," he said.

Interviewed in the US shortly before her death, Agnes showed no desire to talk about her relationship with Hemingway and swept it under the carpet. She was said to have disliked her characterisation in the novel. "I was not that kind of girl. It was just a flirtation. Nurses were forbidden to date patients."

The film is based on Henry Villard's book *Hemingway in Love and War*. Villard, who subsequently became a US diplomat and who died earlier this year, aged 95, was a wounded American serviceman who found himself in the next room to Hemingway in the Italian hospital. In an



Sandra Bullock in Cannes yesterday. She will play Agnes, Hemingway's lifelong love

interview shortly before his death, Villard said: "All the boys fell for Agnes, but a dinner date was about all they could hope for. Standards were pretty strict in those days. We were all very much virgins. She called her relationship with Hemingway a flirtation. He was desperately in love with her and wanted to

marry her. But when he fictionalised her in *A Farewell to Arms*, it was just a young writer's wishful thinking." Villard added that Agnes's letter declining marriage had been "a terrible kick in the teeth" to the young Ernest, for which he probably never forgave her.

Agnes Von Kurowsky is played in Attenborough's film

by Sandra Bullock, who rose to fame in *Speed* and *While You Were Sleeping*. Chris O'Donnell, who played Robin in *Batman Forever*, will be the young Ernest Hemingway. He admitted that he was daunted by the thought of playing such a figure.

Arts, page 35

Sergeant 'suffered four sex assaults'

By PAUL WILKINSON

A WOMAN police sergeant told a tribunal yesterday there was a "culture of sexual harassment" in the force where she worked. Sergeant Jane McGill said that during her 26-year career in the West Yorkshire force she had been the victim of four attacks that would have justified a charge of indecent assault.

Sergeant McGill, the force training officer, said that in the past six years she had listened in confidence to about 30 claims from female colleagues of harassment by male officers. None of the women made a formal complaint to their superiors, she told an industrial tribunal in Leeds. One spoke to a grievance committee, introduced in 1991 to deal with claims of sexual harassment, but later asked it not to proceed.

The tribunal is considering a claim of sex discrimination brought by WPC Karen Wade against the force and PC Dean Mountain, 30. Sergeant Paul Fountain, 30, and Sergeant Ian Devey, 32. They all deny the claim. Miss Wade, 27, has been off work since last July, suffering from a condition brought on by the stress of allegedly regular harassment by her colleagues at the Holbeck station in Leeds.

Sergeant McGill, 43, women's representative for the West Yorkshire Police Federation, cried as she told the tribunal that she had never before disclosed details of harassment in the force. "I have been denied promotion on one occasion because of my sex and on another because of my marital status," she said. "I personally experienced inappropriate and sexist language with such frequency it would be difficult to put a number to it."

Earlier WPC Wade's mother Patricia told the hearing how her daughter's spirit had been broken by months of harassment. "The change was dramatic. She turned from a very confident girl to a troubled, unhappy one. She claimed she was being picked on constantly for being a lover of animals and a vegetarian. She would often cry before going to work."

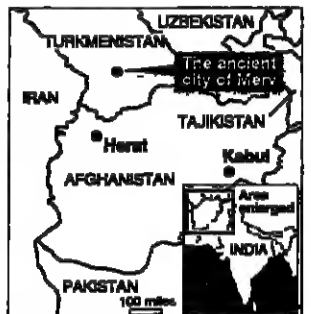
The hearing continues.

Archaeologist given £30,000 for uncovering lost city of the desert

By NIGEL HAWKES

A BRITISH archaeologist was yesterday awarded \$50,000 (£33,000) for exploring a lost city on the Great Silk Road. For 2,500 years, Merv, in the Kara Kum desert of what is now Turkmenistan, served as a staging post on the route linking East and West.

Since 1990, Dr Georgina Herrmann, of University College London Institute of Archaeology, has been organising an international project to investigate and record a city once more renowned than Samarkand. She said in Geneva, where she received one of five Rolex Awards for enterprise: "It's wonderful. Trying to get money for a



project like this is very difficult."

Merv flourished from 500 BC to 1850, not one city but three built in succession alongside each other, time capsules containing a vast amount of information about technology and trade. Among

discoveries so far is that cotton was cultivated 600 years earlier than thought and that steel was made there in the 9th century in a process similar to Sheffield's.

Dr Herrmann has collaborated with archaeologists from Turkmenistan and Russia in an undertaking she says involves enough work for many lifetimes.

"My Turkmen hosts and my team are mapping the cities, recording the monuments and conducting excavations to understand the occupation patterns, the agricultural economy and to trace the movement of goods along the Silk Road. Our goal is to secure World Heritage Status from Unesco."

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BBC

Gardiner fights bid to oust him

THE right-wing Tory MP Sir George Gardiner tomorrow faces the first round of a reselection battle that could lead to a by-election that would threaten the Government's one-seat majority (Andrew Pierce writes).

The vote by the 30-strong executive committee of Reigate Conservative Association is considered to be too close to call. Challenges to sitting Tory MPs are rare but Sir George faces a backlash from John Major's supporters on the committee who were appalled by his rebellion on the Maastricht treaty and his support for John Redwood.

Conservative Central Office is dismayed because Sir George may step down if he loses. Although he has a 17,000 majority, the last thing the party wants now is a by-election. If tomorrow's vote goes against him the matter will go before the association's full membership.

Brown signals end to frosty relations with Mandelson

By Philip Webster, Political Editor

GORDON BROWN and Peter Mandelson have resolved to put their differences behind them in an effort to avoid any further impression of difficulties at the top of Labour's election-planning command.

Encouraged by Tony Blair, a close friend of both of them, they have held two private meetings this week to discuss the problems caused by the disclosure of Shadow Cabinet worries about their poor personal relations.

The first clear signs of a rapprochement surfaced yesterday when Mr Brown lavished praise on Mr Mandelson as a "brilliant election strategist who has done a tremendous amount for the party".

Mr Blair and other members of the Shadow Cabinet have played important roles in bringing the two men, who were once the closest of friends but fell out during the party

leadership election of 1994, closer together. He is understood to have spoken to them separately over the weekend and then had a meeting alone with them on Monday.

The adverse publicity over the weekend after *The Times* disclosed their differences had already convinced both Mr Brown and Mr Mandelson that they must show the party that there was no longer any animosity between them. An informed source said: "Both of them felt they had not done enough to kill the rumours that they did not get on."

Mr Blair and other senior figures were known to be concerned that the coolness in their relations might pose an unnecessary problem for Labour's campaigning effort. The leader was anxious to kill any suggestions of a rift between two confidants at the heart of his campaign to modernise the party.

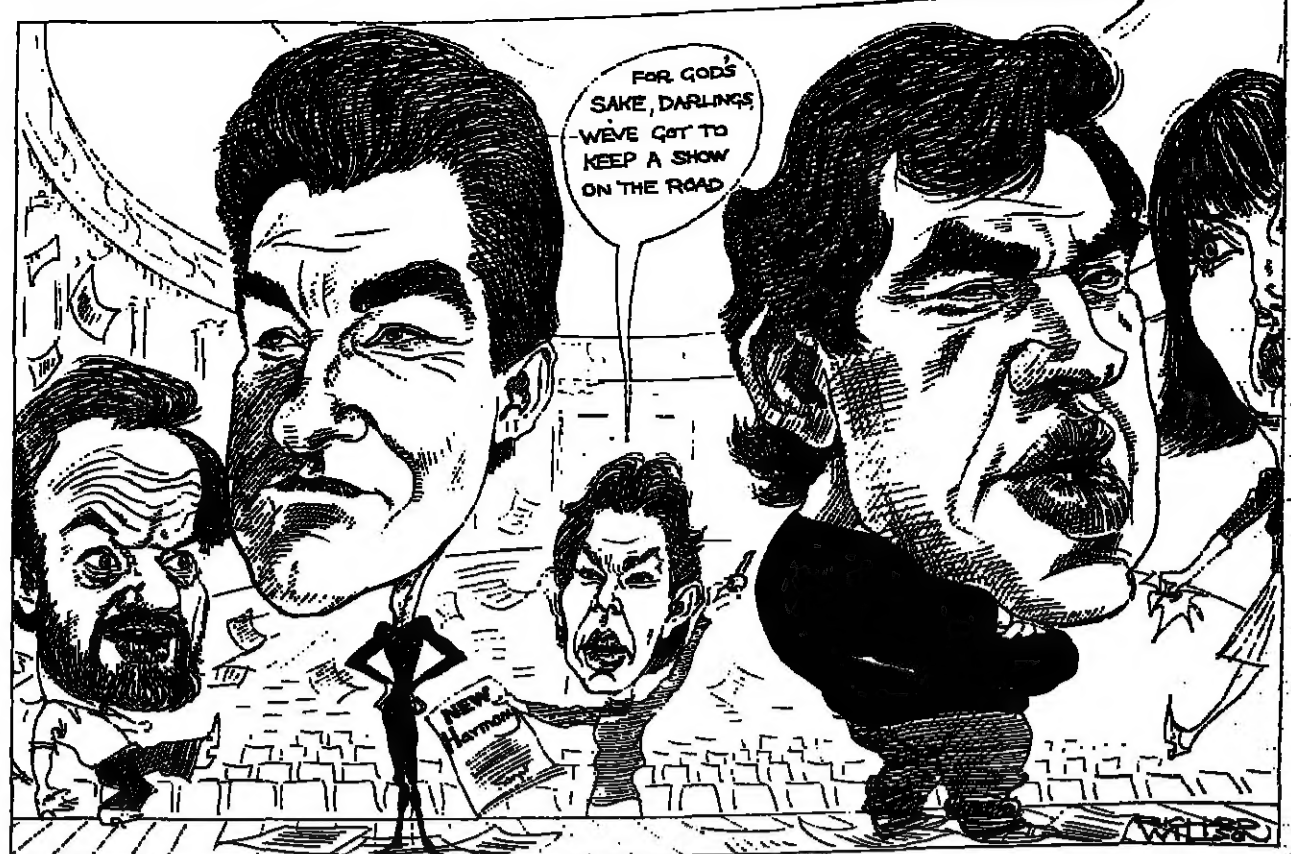
His message was apparent-

ly that there was nothing between them in policy terms. Although sources declined to reveal what he had told them, it is assumed that he appealed to them as friends to put their differences aside. Since then there have been several meetings at which Mr Mandelson, who is in charge of Labour's election planning group, and Mr Brown, in charge of day-to-day strategy, have discussed tactics, in addition to the private meetings.

As Mr Brown revealed, Mr Mandelson even discussed with him and his staff how he should handle questions on their relationship in yesterday morning's interview on BBC Radio 4's *Today* programme.

Mr Brown said: "We talk socially and we talk politically. Peter Mandelson and I work so closely on the election planning that we meet every day at 9 o'clock."

Friends of both men said that it would probably be



impossible for the relationship ever to be the same as it was before 1994 when Mr Brown, after much soul-searching, stood aside to allow Mr Blair to be the modernisers' candidate. He has always blamed Mr Mandelson for promoting Mr Blair's claims rather than staying neutral. However, they said it was clear that both

had decided that it was in the interests of the party to get on and be seen to get on.

Mr Blair was reported last night to be confident that the difficulties between the two had been dealt with, although as the policy process unfolds Mr Brown's insistence on tough choices will bring him into further conflict with some

members of the Shadow Cabinet. Relations with Chris Smith, the Shadow Social Security Secretary, have been damaged by the row over the alleged lack of consultation by Mr Brown on his proposals to remove child benefit for older children and over differences on the payment of unemployment benefit. Ironically, an

ally in such disputes will be Mr Mandelson, who takes a hard line on spending.

John Prescott, who has never had easy relations with Mr Brown, is also at odds with him over his plan to expand the role of the Treasury.

William Rees-Mogg, page 18
Leading article, page 19

Policies are the real source of Labour's strife

By Jill Sherman, Chief Political Correspondent

THE much-publicised personality splits in the Labour Party hide damaging divisions over policy that will become more exposed in the run-up to the general election.

Child Benefit: Gordon Brown, the Shadow Chancellor, angered Chris Smith, the Shadow Social Security Secretary and other colleagues two weeks ago by suddenly suggesting that Child Benefit be scrapped for 16 to 18-year-olds, to save £700 million. Everyone agrees that the presentation was messy but a compromise is expected in the next few weeks. Mr Smith favours the universal benefit and is against means testing it or taxing it. But he has agreed to look at targeting the benefit more effectively to enable poorer families to keep their children at school.

Unemployment benefit: Mr Brown is also blocking a proposal from Mr Smith to restore the time unemployment benefit (jobseeker's allowance) is paid from six months to 12 months, estimated to cost £150 million. Mr Smith has by no means given up and is said to have support from other Shadow Cabinet colleagues. Mr Smith also wants to reintroduce benefit for 16 and 17-year-olds.

Mr Brown is pressing ahead with his plans to withdraw benefit from workless youngsters, despite opposition from some colleagues, including Robin Cook. He proposes to cut 40 per cent of benefit from those who fail to take up employment or training options within four weeks.

Taxation: Clare Short, Shadow Transport Secretary, and John Prescott, deputy leader, caused great embarrassment to the party when they backed higher taxes for the better off. Mr Brown says he has no plans to raise taxes but some of his colleagues want a "token" tax on those earning more than £80,000 or

£100,000 even though it would raise little income.

Treasury: Mr Brown is at odds with Mr Prescott over his plans to expand the role of the Treasury. Yesterday Mr

Brown's aides tried to play down a speech in which Mr Prescott tacitly criticised Mr Brown's ambitions for the Treasury to be the "engine of economic and social renewal". The speech had been checked with Mr Brown's office and was in line with his thinking.

Rail privatisation: Labour's transport team — Ms Short and Brian Wilson — are at loggerheads over the party's rail policy. Mr Wilson, who has been backed by Mr Prescott, wants a much more aggressive approach to public ownership but Ms Short, his boss, has produced a more modest plan based on greater regulation. Mr Brown favours her option, which is cheaper.

Education: Harriet Harman's decision to send her son to a grammar school reopened party divisions. Many are still angry about Tony Blair's decision to send his son to a grant-maintained school and the party's subsequent move to drop its opposition to such schools. Ms Harman's action has also exposed divisions on selection. David Blunkett, Shadow Education Secretary, has called for more selection within schools, including fast-tracking for bright pupils.

Health: Mr Blair has demanded that there should be no new health policy document before the election. Polling data show that Labour's present policies are already popular, and Mr Blair does not want to risk adopting too aggressive a stance against GP fundholding or NHS trusts. Ms Harman is struggling to present Labour's case without angering GPs, hospital doctors or managers, but her critics fear that she is on the point of accepting the Government's health reforms.

Minister faces Tory anger over beef ban

THE Government tried to pacify Tory backbenchers over the BSE crisis yesterday by promising that Britain would keep fighting until Brussels overturned the ban on all beef products (Alice Thomson and James Landale write).

Douglas Hogg, the Agriculture Minister, opening a two-day debate on agriculture, made clear that lifting the ban on gelatin, tallow and semen was only the beginning. "Our objective is to move as rapidly as we can to a total removal of what is, in our view, a wholly unjustified interference with the single market," he said.

Backbenchers continually

interrupted to complain that the slaughtering of cattle was proceeding too slowly and that farmers were becoming desperate. Sir James Spicer (C. Dorset West) urged the Government to retaliate by banning imports of continental beef. "There is nothing to stop the Government from demanding the same standards in beef coming into this country as we have here."

Gavin Strang, Shadow Agriculture Minister, Tory MPs to join Labour in the opposition lobbies tonight. "This Government has failed to represent us effectively in Europe on this issue."

IN PARLIAMENT

YESTERDAY in the Commons: backbench debates; trade and industry questions; statement on the Forensic Explosives Laboratory; debate on common agricultural policy; in the Lords: Disabled Persons and Carers (Short-term) Bill, committee; in the Commons: questions to Treasury ministers and the Prime Minister; debate on common agricultural policy; in the Lords: Industrial Tribunal Bill, third reading; Employment Rights Bill, third reading; Law Reform (Year and a Day Rule) Bill, committee; Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Bill, third reading; Housing Bill, second reading; and a debate on financial support for United Nations.

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Videos push books off the library shelf

By IAN MURRAY

PUBLIC libraries are increasingly buying sound recordings and videotapes instead of books to satisfy the changing tastes of borrowers. They lend 10 per cent fewer books than four years ago.

Evidence of the accelerating switch from the written word to sound and vision emerges from the latest library statistics, published today by Cipla, the public finance institute.

Since 1990 the number of recordings on record, cassette or CD to libraries has grown by 21 per cent and stocks are being increased by 32 per cent a year. In 1990 libraries spent an average of 3p per head of population on videos. That has more than doubled to 7p. The amount spent on sound recordings has grown from 10p to 13p a head over the same period.

Lending books remains easily the main function of libraries, but people are taking out fewer of them. In 1991 ten books were issued each year per head of population. In 1995 the average had fallen to eight. On average, each citizen visits a library seven times a year.

There are wide regional differences in the popularity of reading. In Stockport the average resident takes out 13 books a year. In neighbouring Salford the average is only six. Residents of Kensington and Chelsea take out more recordings than anywhere else, borrowing an average of three a year. Westminster keeps the largest stock of books, with 56 available for each resident. Shetland, with 53, is nearly as well served, and readers there are the most voracious, taking

out nearly 17 books each year. The figures show that a quarter of all books are taken out by children, with the proportion rising to a third in Northern Ireland.

The number of library staff has fallen by 5.7 per cent since 1990 and the number of books has dropped by nearly six million to 129.6 million. There are 4,363 libraries, 29 fewer than in 1990, and the number staying open for more than 60 hours has fallen from 57 to 44. The number of mobile libraries has fallen by 25 to 692.

Spending on the library service rose in 1994-95 by 2 per cent to £12.24 per head of population, but that represents a cut in real terms. Of the total, £2.30 goes on buying stock and, although £1.92 of that is for books, the proportion spent on videos, records and CDs is rising rapidly.

The cost of buying newspapers and magazines has remained at 12p a head, throughout the period, evidence that their prices have fallen considerably in real terms.

Overall, libraries keep 110 million books for lending stock, plus a further 19 million volumes for reference - equivalent to 2.2 books per head of the population. The sound and video collection contains 7.1 million recordings, with the total growing annually by nearly 1.5 million.

Public Library Statistics 1994-95 (Cipla, 3 Robert St, London WC2N 6BH; £80)

Derwent May, page 18
Books, pages 38, 39

Music at school helps to tune young brains

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

LEARNING music at school improves academic performance and social skills, a study has found. The time given up from other studies is more than recouped in improved learning of languages, quicker reading among younger pupils and a better atmosphere in class.

Dr Maria Spychiger from Fribourg University and Dr Jean-Luc Patry from Salzburg University studied about 1,200 children aged between 7 and 15.

One group was given five 45-minute music lessons a week for three years by reducing the amount of time spent on mathematics or a foreign language, while the other group continued with only one or two music lessons a week.

Dr Spychiger says in *New Scientist* that the results showed no difference in intelligence between the two groups.

But those given the extra music lessons were better at languages and no worse at maths, in spite of spending less time on them. Teachers also reported that younger children taught extra music learnt to read more easily.

There was also less tension in the classes taught more music. "When children have to sing or play music together, they have to learn to listen to one another," Dr Spychiger said. She made a special study of one class that was difficult to control. The pupils were among those given extra music lessons and eventually learnt to play together.



The visitors, vintage transport in the background, gather round the biggest models

American bus fans' holiday causes small traffic jam

By A STAFF REPORTER

MORE than 100 Americans descended from four Edwardian motorcoaches yesterday and crammed into a three-bedroom house in the West Midlands to see the owner's 6,000 model buses.

They spent two hours in Geoff Price's home filling past what he believes is the world's largest collection of miniature buses and trams. A life-sized policeman was needed to control the flow of people in the cul-de-sac at Wednesbury.

The invasion was arranged after an American friend visited Mr Price, 45, last year and asked to return with fellow collectors. "He never made it this year but he certainly passed the word on," Mr Price said. "I was told a couple of weeks back that a few people from the American Antique Toy Collectors' Society might come round to visit."

"It was a bit of a problem getting them all in. The hallway, stairs and viewing rooms were jam-packed, but having said that the most popular room seemed to be



Standing room only: Geoff Price shows off his collection

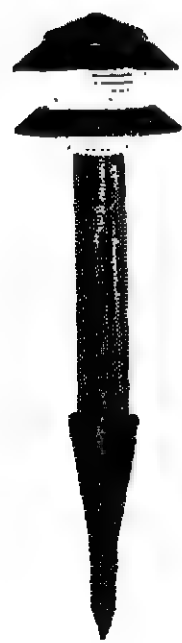
the lavatory." The 102 visitors included enthusiasts from California, Florida, New York and Canada. One, Tim Turner, 36, said: "We just found it fascinating that Geoff keeps them all in such a small property. The commitment he has shown is just fantastic and we're here to pay homage to Geoff."

The group will spend the next two weeks touring Europe and its antique toy collections. Mr Turner said: "Americans have a fascina-

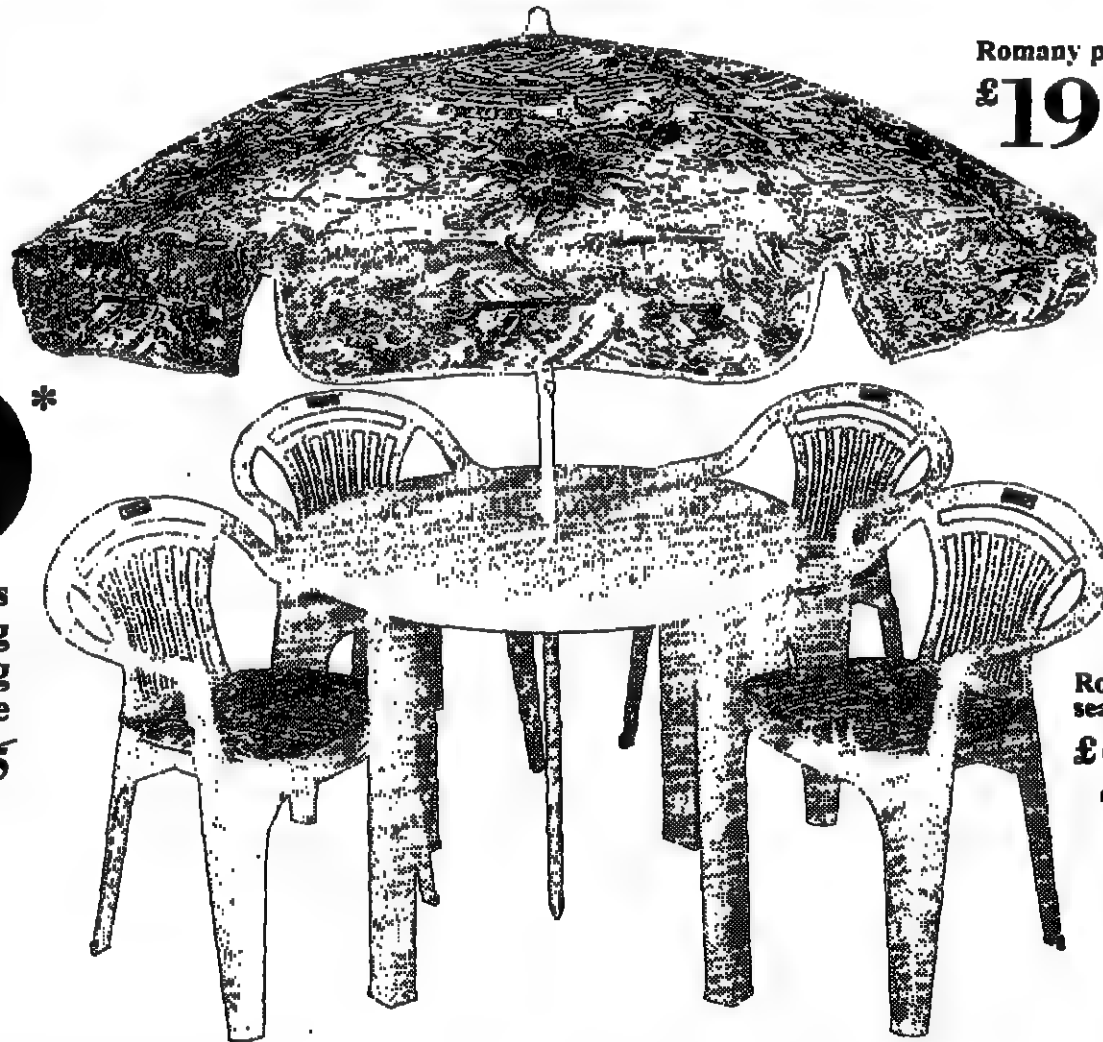
tion with buses because we don't have many in the States. The ones we do have don't really have any character so we have to look abroad."

Mr Price, who runs a company that organises historic car and transport shows, began collecting at the age of seven. Now he, his wife Linda, 38, and their sons Nicholas, 17, and Richard, 15, travel the world adding to the collection, worth more than £100,000.

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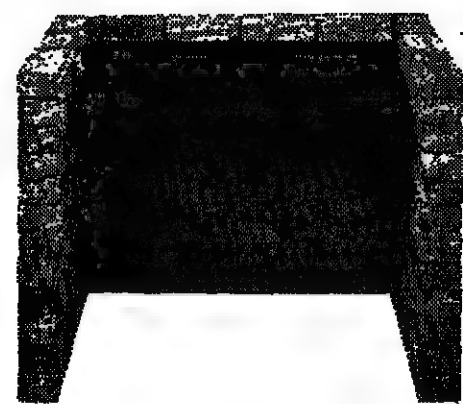
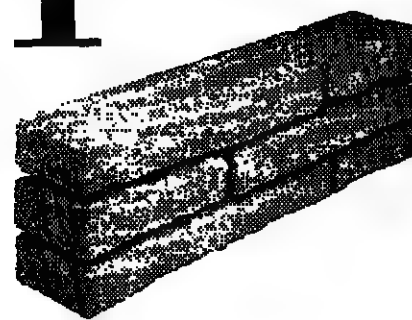
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Tornado's survivors comb the mortuaries

FROM AHMED FAZL
IN BASHAIL,
BANGLADESH

SUJAT ALI turned over the young man lying in a heap of bodies in the local mortuary yesterday, hoping he had found his dead son amid the rotting corpses.

Since the tornado battered central Bangladesh on Monday, Mr Ali has seen scores of human bodies ferried to the mortuary by rescuers.

Bashail, a rice-trading town, was slowly recovering from the disaster in which more than 750 people were killed and 35,000 were injured. In Bashail alone, 226 people were reported to have died. The official national radio said one-third of the injured lying in the corridors of overcrowded local hospitals were on the critical list.

An aid worker said yesterday that the death toll was likely to rise. "More people are likely to die of cholera and other infections than [were killed] in the disaster."

Mr Ali, 60, used to work as a farm labourer in the soggy rice plains on the outskirts of Bashail. However, since most of his family have been wiped out, now he spends all his time counting corpses.

Mass graves now dot the rice fields in Tangail district, the administrative headquarters of the devastated region. Hasan Khandaker, the local police chief, said there were still more than 500 people missing, but hopes of finding survivors were fading fast.

He said 464 bodies had been buried so far and 26,000 homes had been razed. Soldiers from a neighbouring barracks joined the clean-up operation yesterday. Civilian volunteers working in a remote village reported finding dead children hanging from upturned trees. The decapitated body of a woman was found lying among the bodies of cows and dogs in a hamlet near Bashail.

"We are heavily understaffed to deal with such emergencies," said Abdul Kader, a doctor in Bashail.

Hardline Hindu party seizes its chance to govern

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

INDIA'S hardline Bharatiya Janata Party, which is feared by Muslims, has been invited to form a government and prove that it can survive a confidence vote in parliament by the end of the month.

The odds are against its survival, although vast sums of money are likely to change hands in the coming two weeks of horse-trading.

If the BJP loses, President Sharma may next invite the Congress Party, the second biggest group in parliament, to test its strength. That would return P. V. Narasimha Rao, the outgoing Prime Minister, to office. He is under pressure to quit as Congress leader after presiding last week over its greatest electoral disaster, but the prospect of taking the party back into power would secure his position and prove him to be a remarkable survivor.

He could command a majority with support from a group of smaller parties collectively known as the National Front. Left-wing parties have said they will have nothing to do with a government in which Mr Rao serves, but he could in any case command a majority without them.

The National Front has its own prime ministerial candidate, H. D. Deve Gowda, who will also compete for power. Some backroom deal-making is plainly on the cards to decide who would lead the country if the BJP loses the confidence vote.

The general election left all parties substantially short of a majority. There has never been a more chaotic result in India. Atal Vajpayee, the moderate face of the BJP and one of its founder members, will be sworn in as Prime Minister today and may name some members of his Cabinet. He will approach regional parties and independents with offers of ministerial posts and other concessions in his struggle to stay in office.

It is a remarkable achievement by Mr Vajpayee, a former Foreign Minister, to have taken his young party this far. In 1984 it had only two MPs, compared with nearly 200 now. He was for a time sidelined by hardliners within the party who projected the BJP as anti-Muslim. It was involved in the destruction in 1992 of the Babri mosque in the northern city of Ayodhya by Hindu extremists who

claimed that it was sited at the birthplace of the Hindu god Rama; the subsequent religious riots left 2,000 dead.

Mr Vajpayee dissociated himself from the demolition, in which L. K. Advani, the party president, played a role. Mr Advani did not contest the election, saying that he wanted first to clear himself of corruption charges.

The BJP, which has no Muslim MPs, is about 75 seats short of a parliamentary majority. It will find it hard to bribe that many MPs to come to its aid, although it will doubtless seek to entice many of them. Its greatest hope of survival is to persuade big regional parties to abstain in the confidence vote. Few parties could afford to alienate Muslim voters by backing the BJP openly.

President Sharma followed precedent by giving the largest party in parliament the first shot at forming a government, even though it is less likely to succeed than a coalition of the National Front and Congress. Mr Rao has said Congress would support any National Front government in parliament, but without joining the administration.



Atal Vajpayee, India's Prime Minister-designate, after meeting President Sharma

Labour activist shot as passions rise in close contest

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER
IN JERUSALEM

ELECTION campaign tension in Israel reached a dangerous peak yesterday after a worker for the ruling Labour Party was shot and injured while hanging posters in a Tel Aviv suburb. Two workers from the main right-wing opposition Likud grouping were arrested.

Shocked party leaders took immediate steps to cool tempers in a campaign that has two weeks to run before a poll which will dictate the future of



the Middle East peace process. Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, who telephoned the victim in hospital where he

was being operated on to remove bullets from his leg, said the shooting was "terrible". Speaking during an election tour of Ashdod, Mr Peres said: "We have already lost a Prime Minister and I call upon all people to do whatever we can."

Binyamin Netanyahu, the Likud leader who six months ago was accused by Yitzhak Rabin's family of helping to bring about the climate of hate that led to Rabin's murder at a Tel Aviv peace rally, condemned the attack. His spokesman said: "He has cal-

led on activists from all parties to eject any violent elements." Israeli political analysts said that any hint of deliberate Likud violence could provoke a backlash among the floating voters who are expected to decide the outcome.

The chairman of the central election committee said the shooting should send a warning to the whole of society.

Artur Yarusky, the Labour campaign worker and an immigrant from Russia, said he was shot while hanging posters in Herzliya after four "thugs" told him he was work-

ing in their territory and demanded that he stop. Sounding shaken, he told Israel radio that the incident ended with three shots.

"One of the guys took out a gun and tried to threaten me," he said from his hospital bed. "He shot me once in the leg. The second shot missed and the third one also hit me in the leg." The police found that the gunman's car was one of several hired by Likud.

The resort to guns came after reports that gangs of armed right-wing Jewish settlers were patrolling the main

Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road intimidating Labour campaign workers and threatening attacks on Labour leaders. It came amid a "poster war" in which thousands of portraits of each of the two contenders for the premiership have been ripped down or defaced.

Even before the shooting, passions were running high because of the closeness of the contest, with Mr Peres leading by only a few points. Many Likud television advertisements have depicted Mr Peres holding hands with Yasser Arafat, the PLO chief.

WORLD SUMMARY

Baby adds to swamp death toll

New York: The death toll from the Florida Everglades air crash has risen to 110 with the disclosure that a baby was on the lap of one of its parents (Quentin Letts writes). The child was too young to be on the passenger list.

Investigators say an explosion may have caused the crash of the DC9, which was also carrying 50 oxygen tanks.

'Pik' Botha quits political life

Johannesburg: R.F. "Pik" Botha, 64, South Africa's former Foreign Minister and one of the best known apartheid leaders, is to retire from politics (Inigo Gilmore writes). His tenure as Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs ends on June 30 when his party quits the Government.

Magic Johnson retires again

Los Angeles: Earvin "Magic" Johnson, the basketball star diagnosed five years ago as being HIV-positive, is to retire again (Giles Whittell writes). After a successful comeback in January for the Los Angeles Lakers, Johnson's recent form has been erratic.

2m Australians 'live in poverty'

Sydney: Nearly two million Australians, or about 11 per cent of the population, live in poverty, according to the Wesley Mission, a key national charity. It said that an alienated underclass would threaten law and order. (Reuters)

King of the ties

Bangkok: A Thailand manufacturer has made a polyester necktie more than 32ft long and nearly 20ft across at its widest to honour King Bhumibol Adulyadej's golden jubilee year. (AP)

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Dole quits Senate to focus on race for White House

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

BOB DOLE took the dramatic step yesterday of resigning the Senate seat he has held for 27 years in order to devote all his energy to his floundering presidential campaign.

His decision, which stunned Washington, came after intense pressure from fellow Republicans alarmed at how he had become bogged down in arcane congressional business while President Clinton opened a commanding 20-point lead in the polls. They had begged Mr Dole to spend more time on the campaign trail but the most they had expected was an announcement he would surrender the Senate leadership.

Leaving the institution he calls home will be an emotional wrench for the 72-year-old senator from Kansas, but it is consistent with the Dole story of realising that when you face a tough fight you have to give 100 per cent, said one senior Republican official.

Democrats called the strategic U-turn a sign of desperation. Bill Schneider, a top analyst, called it a "drastic step" by a candidate in "drastic trouble". But Dole aides portrayed his decision to sacrifice the most powerful job on Capitol Hill as a measure of his determination to do whatever it takes to defeat Mr Clinton.

Leaving the Senate should

also enable Mr Dole to distance himself from Newt Gingrich, the House Speaker, and the unpopular "Republican Revolution", but it is nonetheless a gamble. Mr Dole is a poor campaigner — "a doer, not a talker" as he puts it. He is practically broke until he receives an infusion of federal funds in mid-August, and the Senate at least guaranteed him a platform and publicity.

Effectively relaunching his campaign, Mr Dole will travel to the key electoral states of Illinois today and South Carolina and Florida over the weekend. He has agreed to work with a speech coach and use teleprompters, and has taken on two of former President Reagan's speechwriters to give his stump appearances some needed punch.

In resigning, Mr Dole tacitly admitted his so-called "rounds strategy" had failed miserably. Having locked up the Republican nomination in March, Mr Dole believed he could campaign from the Senate floor by producing a string of popular Bills that President Clinton would have to sign and let his challenger take the credit or veto and risk the public's wrath.

In the event, Senate Democrats foiled him at every turn. He has spent the past few

weeks struggling to repeal Mr Clinton's 1993 petrol tax increase and finally abandoned the effort on Tuesday night. Earlier that day, Republican Governors meeting in Washington told him he was little known in their states and he had to get out and tell voters the compelling story of his tough Kansas upbringing.

"The battle of Pennsylvania Avenue is over, Clinton won," said Mr Schneider. Al Gore, the Vice-President, welcomed Mr Dole's decision, saying that "if he leaves the Senate, then perhaps the Senate might have a better chance of breaking the deadlock and getting over the political paralysis that has gripped that body".

In one sense, Mr Dole's resignation is not the supreme sacrifice it appears, because few believed he would have sought re-election to the Senate in 1998 if he failed to win the White House. On the other hand, Mr Dole has no life outside Washington and could scarcely wait to return to the Senate after the Republican primaries this year.

Mr Dole's departure will trigger a fierce battle for the Senate leadership, with the likely contenders being Trent Lott, the ultra-conservative Republican Whip, and Thad Cochran, both of Mississippi, and Don Nickles (Oklahoma).



A protester takes part in a mock hanging outside the Shell meeting in London yesterday

Mandela urged to fight for jailed Ogoni activists

BY MICHAEL DYNES, AND INIGO GILMORE IN JOHANNESBURG

NELSON MANDELA, who endured 27 years imprisonment fighting a repressive white regime, is under increasing pressure in South Africa and internationally to press for the release of 19 jailed Ogoni activists facing execution by Nigeria's military dictatorship.

President Mandela has said he is prepared to meet Nigeria's hardline ruler, General Sani Abacha, provided that the talks offer some real prospect of success.

Shareholders who attended Shell's annual general meeting in London and The Hague yesterday were greeted by bongo drums, screaming protesters, and a mock hanging, staged to highlight the Nigerian Government's imprisonment of the activists and the oil company's operations in the Niger delta.

The appalling conditions of the 19, who have been in Port Harcourt jail for two years, were disclosed this week after a letter signed by the prisoners was smuggled out.

The inmates, who are all members of the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People (Mosop), have been accused of complicity in the murder of four tribal leaders who were bludgeoned to death by a mob in 1994. None has yet come to trial and all face the prospect of being hanged.

To cries of "Shame on Shell" and "Stop the genocide in Nigeria", shareholders filed into the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre in London. Responding to a suggestion from the floor, John Jennings, the Shell chairman, agreed to hold a minute's silence at the meeting for Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight fellow Ogoni activists hanged last November. "I respect your feelings and, like you, I much regret the tragic loss of life. I think the time has come to seek reconciliation," he said. However, despite a torrent of questions about Shell's activities in Ogoniland, company executives were adamant that they had done nothing wrong in the delta.

Shell Petroleum Development Co has been exploring for crude oil in Nigeria since 1937. Production began in 1958 and an estimated \$40 billion (£26 billion) of oil has been extracted from the country, protesters say.

The company says it spends \$100 million a year on environmental projects, but recognises "some communities feel they have not had a reasonable share of oil revenues from the Nigerian Government".

Shell faced international protests in November after the execution of Saro-Wiwa, a writer and champion of Ogoni rights, who had accused the company of despoiling parts of the delta by disregarding the devastation caused by oil and gas leaks. Lazarus Tamana, president of Mosop UK, who helped to organise yesterday's protest, said: "Our message to Shell shareholders is that the Ogoni 19 are still being held behind bars in appalling conditions awaiting death. The pollution of Ogoniland is still going on. Nothing has changed. The oil spillages and flaring of gas continues. The Nigerian military authorities are still trying to intimidate the Ogoni people. If Shell wants to speak to us, then these issues need to be addressed," Mr Tamana said.

Nigeria's military authorities yesterday dismissed as "mere propaganda" claims by the 19 Ogoni detainees that they were being held in appalling conditions. Major Obi Umahi, the commander of the Nigerian forces in Ogoniland, said that publication of the letter had been timed to coincide with a US Senate hearing on Nigeria in an attempt to embarrass the Government.

General Abacha's regime has been shunned by the West for its human rights abuses. Immediately after the executions of Saro-Wiwa and his eight colleagues, the European Union and the United States imposed sanctions on the Nigerian Government.

Leading article, page 19

Peking chiefs feign amnesia over anniversary of Mao's chaos

FROM JONATHAN MIRSKY IN HONG KONG

THE thirtieth anniversary today of the beginning of the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution will receive next to no official recognition in China. To do so would be to raise questions about the broken lives of millions of Chinese, a tragedy for which the Communist Party has no honest answers. For the ordinary city people who were tortured and

humiliated, the Cultural Revolution was the defining period in which Chairman Mao and the party showed their true faces. That is what cannot be examined.

Many supreme leaders died violently in that decade. Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader, spent years in internal exile and his eldest son, pursued by Red Guards, fell from a window and is wheelchair-bound. For men such as Mr Deng and his heirs the Maoist debacle

must never recur. One reason they crush dissidents and commanded the 1989 killings in Tiananmen Square is they see every young democrat as a potential Red Guard.

That is an irony. The next general disorder in China could begin in the countryside among peasants, a class largely untouched by the Cultural Revolution, never prosperous under Mao and now left even further behind by urban prosperity. That relative wealth is partly fuelled by

former Red Guards, now busy entrepreneurs whom many young people wish to emulate. They have escaped from a political ennui which began in 1966.

The period was described officially 15 years ago as "the most severe setback and [bringing] the heaviest losses suffered by the party, the State and the people since the founding of the People's Republic". Throughout the early 1960s Mao believed that "revisionists" among

his old comrades, including Mr Deng, were usurping his power. Calling on young people 30 years ago to engage in violence and disorder for idealistic ends, Mao played on his image as a demigod to take revenge on critics and rivals.

The disillusion of the young when they found that they were not building a better China but merely carrying out Mao's vengeance helps to explain the absence in China of political belief or commitment.

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Rome trial told of SS officer's 'iron fist'

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN ROME

THE first witnesses in the trial of Erich Priebke said yesterday that the former SS captain had used brutal interrogation methods at Gestapo headquarters in Rome. One said he had used knuckle-dusters, and another that Herr Priebke had broken his nose.

Herr Priebke, 83, is accused of taking part in the wartime massacre of 335 Italians at the Ardeatine Caves near Rome, 75 of them Jews. Velio di Rezzo, his defence lawyer, told the court that the killings came after an ambush by partisans of a German patrol and had been regarded by Herr Priebke as a legitimate reprisal for an act of war. He said Herr Priebke was carrying out Gestapo orders and would have faced the firing squad had he not obeyed.

There was uproar when Signor di Rezzo said interrogations at Gestapo headquarters in the Via Tasso — a street name uttered with dread even today by many Italians — had been no worse than at an ordinary police station. In an interview yesterday in *Oggi* magazine, Herr Priebke denied that he had used torture or drawn up the list of those to be shot. But he admitted calling out their names as they got off the lorries at the caves and said that he had shot two of them himself.

Riccardo Mancini, a former partisan fighter who was interrogated by Herr Priebke, said the SS captain had punched him repeatedly. "He broke my nose and I still cannot breathe properly," he said. A few yards across the small courtroom, Herr Priebke, immaculately dressed and straight-backed, stared at his elderly accuser impassively, occasionally putting a hand to his head.

Elvira Paladini, the widow of another partisan fighter, who is now curator of the Via Tasso museum, told the court that her husband had been interrogated by Herr Priebke three or four times. "He told

me Priebke used what the prisoners called an 'iron fist' to hit them with," Signora Paladini said.

Herr Priebke was extradited to Italy from Argentina last autumn and went on trial last week. Signor di Rezzo objected to the 90 witnesses called by relatives of the Jewish victims seeking compensation. "They are trying to widen the scope of this trial," he said. "This is not a trial of Nazism. What is the point of calling rabbits to testify? This is not a genocide trial."

Signor di Rezzo said that Herr Priebke's superior, Colonel Herbert Kappler, the Gestapo chief in Rome, had been convicted in 1948 of the massacre. Several of his subordinates had been acquitted on the ground that they were carrying out orders. "The question here is whether Herr Priebke's conduct was more akin to Colonel Kappler's or to that of the others [the subordinates]," Signor di Rezzo said.

Antonio Inteliano, the chief military prosecutor, told the court that Herr Priebke could have disobeyed orders, as other German officers had done. He said Herr Priebke had played a decisive role in what amounted to a collective execution of Italians by German occupiers devoted to extreme brutality and a "delirious ideology".

□ Milan: Silvio Berlusconi, the former Prime Minister, is under investigation for complicity in the forgery of documents, judicial officials said yesterday after arrest warrants were issued for seven senior executives in his Fininvest company.

The investigation also covers Signor Berlusconi's cousin, Giancarlo Pirelli, head of the Fininvest's Standa department stores.

Magistrates in the "Clean Hands" team investigating corruption in the business and political world did not ask for the arrest of the two cousins. (AFP)

Lonesome Italians put price on friends

BY RICHARD OWEN

UNLIKELY as it may seem in a country noted for its extended families and community spirit, Italians are turning in growing numbers to therapists and "personal service" agencies for comfort and company.

A report said many Italians now "rent a granny", and pay an agent to tend family graves when their real grandparents have died. They can also hire someone to read to them.

One agency in Amalfi offers chaperones for independent or lonely women tourists; the chaperones are fully vetted. In Milan, suitable male escorts can be hired to accompany women executives to functions.

La Repubblica said affection was "becoming a commodity" as Italy falls prey to many of the ills that afflict other Western societies. Despite the influence of the Roman Catholic Church and the emphasis on family ties, there are now more than 50,000 divorces a year.

As the social fabric frays, agencies have filled the gaps. Even prostitutes form part of the growing "comfort" market, providing "affectionate conversation" for lonely men.

The market value of these new services varies. Chatting to a prostitute, at £120 an hour, costs the most. But not far behind are singers who hire themselves out to serenade lonely music lovers in their own homes, at £80 an hour, and writers of love letters, who will set you back £20 a time.

Renting a grandparent seems a bargain at £6 an hour, while teachers hired to read bedtime stories to children cost £16 an hour.

Marco Merlino, who drew up the report for the European research agency, said there were now 180 different types of agencies in Italy specialising in "human relations". He said: "After sex and death, loneliness is the last taboo. Society forces us to be alone and then penalises us for it. Which of us does not feel uneasy eating alone in a restaurant?"



Liberian refugees disembarking from the *Bulk Challenge* at the Ghanaian port of Takoradi. The thousands of people on board, fleeing the fighting in Liberia, face an uncertain future in packed refugee camps after finally being allowed to land on Tuesday at the end of a

Refugees enter Ghana camps

ten-day ordeal on board the leaking freighter off the West African coast. The refugees were yesterday being settled into transit camps near the port for a stay of approximately a

week, during which they will have to undergo strict identity and medical checks. They will then be taken to camps elsewhere in Ghana that already house more than 15,000

refugees from Liberia. Javier Puyol, a European Union spokesman in Accra, the Ghanaian capital, said the EU would take charge of the refugees for an initial six-month period. A total of 1,849 passengers left the freighter after United Nations and EU promises of aid. (AFP)

Germans judge law exam cheats

FROM ROGER BOYES IN BONN

CHEATING in German universities has increased dramatically, prompting the authorities to crack down not only on cribbing but also on those who allow others to copy their essays.

The worse offenders are law students, some of whom are enrolled in the country's most respected legal faculties. Professor Winfried Brugger, head of Heidelberg's law department, said: "Copying essays is nothing new but the extent of the cheating has now reached unprecedented levels — and that is taking into account only those cases we have actually uncovered. The real number of cases is considerably higher."

A similar phenomenon has been noted at Berlin and other main universities. The senate of Heidelberg University has ruled that stu-

dents whose "choice of words is identical or fundamentally similar to those of other students" will be given a fail grade. The rule applies both to the cheat and the person supplying the original. Other universities are considering entering a special comment on the student's record which would, in practice, make it difficult to find a job in a legal practice after graduation.

The rise of the German cheat has two causes. Christian Wolf, of Munich University, points out that copying essays is no longer as laborious as it was: a computer disc can be duplicated in seconds, and it is an easy matter to tinker slightly with the phrasing and the superficial appearance of the first page of the work. A large number of students — Heidelberg alone

has 3,000 registered in the law faculty — tackling the same subject has allowed many cheats to escape detection. There will be stricter controls at all levels.

The main underlying cause of cheating is Germany's economic crisis. The average number of semesters needed to complete a law degree is 12, equivalent to six years of study. Most law students spend much longer, often interrupting their studies to take on part-time jobs. By the time a male student has completed his 12 months' military service, he has usually reached the age of 30 before entering legal practice.

As part of the crackdown on public spending, the Government is also considering introducing hefty tuition fees. All this is encouraging law stu-

dents to take short cuts. Professor Brugger said: "Cheating has increased among law students in particular because they want to rush through their coursework and take examinations as quickly as possible." The younger they graduate, the better are their chances of finding a job.

Other symptoms of university stress have been reported. Above all, medical students are now said to be taking pills to see them through examinations. Even the Swiss are doping themselves through their studies. A survey of medical students at Zurich University found that 70 per cent took tablets.

The most common combination among German medical students is to take a Valium and a beta-blocker before each examination.

US licenses home kit for HIV test

FROM TOM RHODES IN WASHINGTON

AMERICA has approved the sale of the first home-testing kit for HIV, the Aids virus, so allowing the posting of anonymous blood samples. Results will be given over the telephone — seen as too impersonal a method by opponents.

The test, Confide, has been formally licensed by the Food and Drug Administration and will be available next month, price \$40, in Texas and Florida. It will be on sale throughout the United States by the beginning of next year.

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Kohl: Germany is top of the European class

Britain left off Brussels list of virtuous states for monetary union

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN BRUSSELS

THE drive for European monetary union received a boost yesterday with an unexpectedly optimistic forecast from the European Commission that Germany and France would squeak past the entrance test on time and a pledge from Helmut Kohl, the German Chancellor, that he would never give up the fight to launch the euro.

In a hotly awaited prediction, the Commission said there would be sufficient recovery in Europe's economy to ensure that a total of seven countries would meet the strict test

on budget deficits set by the Maastricht treaty next year. Britain was not one of them.

A budget deficit of no more than 3 per cent of gross domestic product in 1997 is deemed the most important of the so-called Maastricht criteria for launching the euro on January 1, 1999. The incipient recession in Germany and the slowdown in France had cast doubts on their ability to meet the target.

However, after last-minute calculations, the Commission said it would squeak under the bar with 2.9 per cent and France with 3 per cent.

The presence in the Commission headquarters yesterday of Herr

Kohl, the driving force behind European monetary union, gave special weight to the Commission's financial ritual and also fed speculation that Germany was being given the benefit of a large doubt. Herr Kohl acknowledged that "things are going a bit downhill" in his country's economy but insisted that the Maastricht criteria must be strictly followed.

While Germany should meet growth targets, it is forecast to miss narrowly that for national debt, which is set at 60 per cent of gross national product. Only France, Luxembourg and Britain are likely to meet this target. However, some

latitude is expected to be allowed in this area. Taking this into account, the Commission figures suggested that likely founding monetary union members would be Germany, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Finland, plus Denmark if it decided to opt in.

Britain is forecast to miss the budget target with 3.7 per cent and meet the debt criterion with 56.2 per cent. Only Ireland, Luxembourg and Denmark are likely to meet the budget target this year.

Herr Kohl drew chorales from Jacques Santer, the President of the Commission, when he said Germany was like the top of the

class at school. "I was usually in the middle of the class and when the top boy got bad marks everyone was really happy," he said.

He would do everything in his power to bring the German economy into line, he said. "I am not just a fair-weather Chancellor. I have every intention of seeing this through." He said that he placed little trust on predictions. "I have seen a lot of forecasts in my political life... I do not intend to play that game any more."

Europe's current economic downturn has led to a growing belief in financial and political circles that politics will prevail and Germany

will be prepared to soften its hardline approach to the Maastricht criteria for the sake of bringing in as many states as possible.

Herr Kohl, in relatively downbeat mood, said Europe was living in "dramatic" times. Five years after the fall of Communism, there was a "vacuum of ideology, not just in Europe but in the world". It was up to the EU to seize the opportunity.

Speaking as German officials a few hundred yards away were opposing any easing of the British beef ban, he called for absolute "solidarity with no strings attached" towards Britain over the "mad cow" crisis.

The strange case of Monsieur Sherlock Holmes

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN PARIS

WAS Sherlock Holmes really French? An exhibition exploring this unlikely question opened in Paris yesterday, bringing together clues to suggest that beneath the famous deerstalker of the world's most enduring fictional detective were the mind, heart and blood of a Frenchman.

Holmes is a cult figure in France and, like every aspect of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's beloved sleuth, the mystery of his ancestry is hotly debated and the deductions anything but elementary.

At the beginning of *The Greek Interpreter*, while referring to his own "faculty of observation", he alludes to "my grandmother, who was the sister of Vermet, the French painter". According to the organisers of the exhibition, that probably is a reference to Carle Vermet, in which case Holmes's grandmother, Emilie, came to a sticky end under the guillotine. Her painting is in the Louvre.

Pictures of the Vermet family are displayed at the exhibition to show the similarity with Holmes's refined, Gallic features. There is no evidence, of course, that Dr Watson came from anything other than solid, not to say stolid, British stock.

French investigators have also tracked down a certain "Citizen Sherlock", an elected official during the Revolution

who later became a general under Napoleon.

Holmes's perfect mastery of French, his tendency to slip French phrases into everyday conversation, his frequent trips to France for business and pleasure, and his decision to take refuge in Montpelier in 1893 when hunted by the criminal minions of the evil Professor Moriarty are all cited as evidence that, although the detective may have chosen to live in Baker Street, Holmes was, at least spiritually, French.

Holmes turned down a knighthood, it is pointed out, but accepted the Légion d'honneur from the President of the Republic after arresting the notorious anarchist Huret in the Place de l'Opéra (the real French anarchist, Jules Bonnot, by coincidence, once lived in England and worked as Conan Doyle's chauffeur).

"Do you believe an Englishman of pure stock could have made such a choice?" asks a brochure accompanying the exhibition before arriving at the conclusion that perhaps reflects the new spirit of accommodation between Britain and France. "For a long time there has been not a shadow of a doubt. Sherlock Holmes was a Franco-British detective. So it is time that France paid homage to him."

The exhibition "Sherlock Holmes and France", at the

Bibliothèque des Littératures Policières, may not be conclusive proof of Holmes's Gallic origins, but it is a testament to the detective's enduring popularity across the Channel where the word *Holmésien* has become part of the language.

The French Sherlock Holmes Society has assembled a series of tableaux depicting every visit made to France by Holmes and Watson, a reconstruction of the study in Baker Street, artefacts, playbills and Conan Doyle's works translated into hundreds of French editions — including the intriguing *Les Aventures de Sherlock Holmes*.

One of Conan Doyle's ancestors, Sir Charles Doyle, is buried in the Père Lachaise cemetery in Paris and a frisson of excitement ran through students of *l'Holmésologie* recently when a grave with the initials "SH" was discovered in the same cemetery. An application has been made to exhume the corpse.

The exhibition at 48 rue du Cardinal Lemoine runs until the end of August, and on Saturday members of the French Sherlock Holmes Society, clad — naturally — in Victorian dress, will assemble there before making a pilgrimage in hope of finding an address in the next road: 221B rue des Boulangers, or Bakers Street.



A waxwork Holmes contemplates the world of crime in the Paris exhibition yesterday

Nato approves European-led joint task forces

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

NATO adopted a new image yesterday, approving the formation of a multinational military force that could be used by European governments to conduct peacekeeping operations without the Americans in charge.

The principle of combined joint task forces, which was first proposed by the United States in 1994, was formally approved by Nato's North Atlantic Council at a meeting in Brussels. Yesterday's decision will be rubber-stamped by Nato foreign ministers in Berlin next month.

The idea is to have a mix-and-match military force that can be adapted to suit different challenges. For example, members of the ten-nation Western European Union, Europe's defence organisation which complements Nato, could run an operation using American equipment, such as intelligence, communications and airlift assets, without involving US ground troops.

British defence sources emphasised yesterday, however, that since American commanders held many of the senior posts in Nato, they could still be involved in a WEU operation, even if they did not take charge.

One British ministerial source said he did not envisage a WEU force carrying out many operations on its own. "I can see a WEU force doing the odd disaster relief or peace-keeping operation," he said.

Once the combined joint task force plan is ratified on

June 3, military planners will begin to work out where the new force should have its headquarters and who should command it. The plan is expected to be put into operation over the next six months.

The North Atlantic Council, made up of representatives of the 16 Nato members, will have to authorise missions for the new force, which will effectively give the United States a power of veto.

A Nato official said: "This is a very important step, as it is the first in the adaptation of Nato to its new post-Cold War missions."

The decision by Nato's ambassadors ended three years of wrangling between the United States and France. France was initially opposed to parts of the plan because of its 30-year refusal to place its forces under Nato command. Consensus was made possible by France's shift towards full co-operation in Nato operations after the election of President Chirac a year ago.

The plan also provides for non-Nato troops, such as those from Eastern Europe, to join the mix-and-match forces.

In another move, Nato is to set up a policy co-ordination group that will have political oversight of the whole restructuring of the alliance. Reforming Nato is seen as crucial not only because of changing needs after the end of the Cold War but also to encourage France to return as a fully integrated member of the alliance's military structure.

Moderate Serb leader is sacked

FROM STACY SULLIVAN IN SARAJEVO

RADOVAN KARADZIC, the Bosnian Serb leader, dealt another blow to the fragile Bosnian peace process yesterday by sacking Rajko Kasagic, the Prime Minister who international mediators have tried to promote as a moderate alternative to the hardline Bosnian Serb Government.

Mr Kasagic, who is based in Banja Luka, has openly cooperated with the West and has criticised hardliners in the Serb capital of Pale for pursuing a policy of isolation. Mr Karadzic said yesterday that Mr Kasagic's co-operation with mediators threatened the "vital interest" of the Serb Republic.

However, international officials in charge of overseeing the civilian aspects of the peace plan said they would continue to conduct business with Mr Kasagic. "It's a push and we will not recognise it," a spokesman for Carl Bildt, the European Union High Representative, said.

Bossano facing defeat in battle for Gibraltar votes

FROM DOMINIC SEARLE IN GIBRALTAR

THE people of Gibraltar vote today in a general election which local media opinion polls predict will see Joe Bossano, the Chief Minister since 1988, returned to the opposition benches.

Yesterday GBC, the local radio station, put the Gibraltar Social Democrats led by Peter Caruana three points ahead of Mr Bossano's Socialist Labour Party, narrowing the nine-point lead shown in five earlier polls published since last Thursday.

Last night saw the end of a fiery campaign by the two main parties, in which the Social Democrat candidate Jaime Netto, a former trade unionist, has filed a complaint of assault, alleging that he was beaten as he distributed manifestos.

Mr Bossano, also a former trade unionist, has labelled Mr Caruana a "neo-fascist". He focused his last words to the electorate on making a comparison between Mr Caruana and his father-in-law, Je Triay, who in the 1960s

led the PAG party, which sought autonomy with Franco's Spain — a policy widely rejected and which, at the time, prompted riots. This led to a statement being issued yesterday by retired politician Sir Joshua Hassan, who led the Rock for nearly 40 years. Sir Joshua endorsed the Social Democrats and said he resented Mr Bossano comparing the Socialist Labour Party to his own party.

The Social Democrats have hurled accusations of intimidation and cronyism at Mr Bossano. The Governor's office has tried to ensure confidence among the 18,400 electorate that their votes will be secret.

The Gibraltar National Party has consistently scored 14 per cent support, giving a narrow chance that its leader, Dr Joseph Garcia, could gain a seat and hold the balance of power in a hung parliament. Gibraltar operates a "first past the post" system in which the first 15 form the parliament

and eight hold the majority. There is a single independent candidate, Peter Cumming, formerly of the Social Democrats, who gained less than 0.5 per cent support with a call for shared nominal British and Spanish Heads of State.

Mr Bossano is trying to make decolonisation in the form of "free association" the main issue for his mandate. He insists he must be the man to take the proposals to the United Nations decolonisation committee this summer, to show Gibraltar's willingness to meet a year 2000 deadline for an end to colonisation even if Britain resists. He rules out dialogue with Spain unless it recognises self-determination first, which is highly unlikely.

Mr Caruana is fighting claims that he is "soft on Spain", and says sovereignty is not negotiable. He urges "healing" relations with Britain and qualified dialogue with Spain.

Leading article, page 19

Don Quixote cut down in latest battle

FROM TUNKU VARADARAJAN IN MADRID

SHARP editorial scissors have been taken to *Don Quixote*, the most acclaimed work in Spanish literature, nearly 400 years after its first publication.

In a move that is bound to cause controversy in the land that worships the novelist, poet and playwright Cervantes, a publishing house in Barcelona will next week put on the market an unprecedented, amputated version of the Spanish classic.

Editors have decided that a total of 54 out of *Don Quixote*'s 74 chapters are expendable. "Our intention," said a spokesman for the publishing house, "is to encourage the reader to approach the classic without fear. We do not want to frighten people with a surfeit of pages."

The unabridged original, which was an immediate success when it was published in 1605, runs to some 1,200

pages. Particularly unsparring are the cuts to the second part of *Don Quixote*, and aficionados will be dismayed to learn that among the episodes to be lost in the cull is the one in which Sancho Panza, Quixote's down-to-earth servant, is Governor of the isle of Barataria.

The idea has not been welcomed by scholars. Antonio Garcia Berrio, Professor of Literary Theory at Madrid's Complutense University and one of Spain's foremost literary critics, said: "Everything is perfect in *Quixote*. As in any other great work of art, there is nothing in it that is expendable. If he so wishes, the reader himself is perfectly capable of making his own selection."

Señor Berrio added: "The exclusion of so much is a sordid example of the commercialised hypocrisy of present society."



Don Quixote, accompanied by his servant Sancho Panza, depicted in a George Cruikshank engraving

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THE TIME
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Instead, he now goes fell running, competing in some of the 450 races organised each year. "Fresh air is the main attraction. With the gym I'd step out of one air-conditioned building, walk 200 yards, then step into another air-conditioned building. Where's the *joie de vivre* in that?" Many others



There are still some who persist in going to the gym. Tamara Beckwith, the trust fund babe beloved of the tabloids, still goes to the Harbour Club, but then her father does own it.

Shops such as Ski 47, a London chain run by a group of New Zealanders, are benefiting from the boom. Marcus Wilson, one of the

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Jerry Hall, Veronica Webb, Anna Friel and Ruby Wax have undressed for the camera

So why, after 25 years of modelling with more or less all her clothes on, has Jerry Hall suddenly decided that it was about time she posed nude in next month's *Vogue*? Especially since she appears to be so anxious about her figure?

Many people somehow assume that just because a person is famous they are bound to be a teensy bit self-conscious about the way they look. But if you scratch a little below the surface, you soon learn that most famous people turn out, in fact, to be staggeringly self-conscious about how they look.

Including Mick Jagger's wife, as it happens. What? Jerry Hall the Texan belle? Legs like a pair of scissors? That Jerry Hall? Worried about her appearance?

Apparently so. Look, to you and me, Hall might well come across as just another arresting 39-year-old blonde. But to her, all she sees is a woman with big feet — size nine. "I buy the strangest shoes just because they fit, though on the whole I have to get them specially made at Manolo Blahnik."

And having to join those waifish young supermodels backstage at collections? That can just wilt Hall's confidence. "It can be really awful when all those girls are floating around looking marvellous and I come out looking like a squashed sausage." She'll say only one thing for certain: her hips she likes.

So why bare all to David Bailey, and the world? Because the time seemed ripe.

"I've been modelling for 25 years and this is the first time I've ever done a nude shot," Hall confesses, adding: "The strange thing is that when I was younger I was more insecure about my body than I am now."

Finally, after 20 years of marriage and three kids, she has grown more relaxed about her body. "I actually feel sexier when I'm a little fatter," though she has "this crazy diet that I do just before modelling when all you eat is two hard-boiled eggs and a grapefruit for every meal."

"I also do the odd panic workout the day before a job, but that's it. Mick thinks I'm pathetic. He's always telling me that if I just kept up the routine I'd be in great shape."

In the end, the semi-coy pose she and Bailey settled on was a sort of blonde Venus in lacy black bra and knickers. The bra is in place, but the knickers have slipped and are nestling just below her crotch: only the most naïve reader might mistake it for a *Which?* report on worsening standards of knicker elastic.

"I didn't know it was her first time," says Bailey, clearly flattered. "Jerry's a mate any way. She knows she can trust me. And I'm quite easy to work with. Jerry's got a great body. Everyone sees their faults much more than somebody else would. There's nothing wrong with Jerry's body."

Susie Forbes, *Vogue's* Editor at Large, offers a little bit of

in *Vogue*: it's a special "fitness and fashion" issue, and the magazine wanted to know how famous women viewed their own bodies. Like Hall, the three others — model-cum-TV-presenter Veronica Webb, actress Anna Friel, and comedienne Ruby Wax — are snapped in various stages of undress. The photographs all have that Bailey signature: unlikely but stunning compositions.

So was it Bailey's brainwave? And why Ruby Wax? "Nah, it was *Vogue's* idea," he says. "They said would I take these pix of girls with not much on. The ones we used seemed like the four who were most diverse, you know, the widest range."

And Ruby Wax? "Ruby Wax... It was such a funny idea. She said she'd only do it from the knees down. She quite enjoyed it in the end." Wax, 43, is photographed back to camera, swathed in a towel large enough to dry the England rugby squad. "I thought she had a great back. So we did her back."

Maybe *Vogue* struck lucky when they called her. Wax says she is having a "thin moment", thanks to food-poisoning she had her stomach pumped. "I really recommend it." Any hang-ups about her body? "There's not one good thing about it except my lower calves." She is already eyeing up plastic surgery.

Vogue thinks Veronica Webb "is genetically blessed with a flawless body — we're talking perfect breasts at 31 years old". But Webb insists that "everyone has moments

when they want to be thinner" and she panics about her bottom. "It's great right now, but because it's big and round, if it ever falls it'll be a national disaster". Anna Friel, once *Brookside's* Beth Jordache, has a love-hate relationship with her teeny pot belly. Oh yes, and she thinks her jaw and chin are "too big".

Bailey says that the studio shoots, each of which took half a day, were all very relaxed, nothing awkward, no embarrassment. "It was all very discreet. It just happened. You know? It evolved. Veronica is a pro. Most models couldn't care less about nudity."

They're so used to it, Friel, just 19, and still having sleepless nights about her forthcoming debut nude scene in a British film, *Tribe*, finally chose to peek out from behind a chiffon scarf.

So is all this fascinating, or just headline grabbing? "A clever bit of body taboos about nudity," says Forbes. But she is convinced that "Vogue women will be very pleased to see that famous, beautiful women have little

body paranoias, just like the rest of us. The *Vogue* reader is fascinated about celebrities anyway, and hearing them talking about their bodies is better than anything else. We said they could show as much or as little as they wanted."

"The voyeur in all of us — women in particular — is fascinated by other women and their bodies. I think every woman has a list as long as her arm of things she doesn't like about her body. I don't think men would know where to start. I don't think the average man assesses his body the way the average woman does. I don't think men spend as much time as women do thinking about their body as women do — let's be honest."

Whoa now! Okay, it's true that it's a very womanly thing, this staring at other semi-naked bodies and measuring yourself up against them. Men don't look at Paul Newman's or Paul Merton's naked chest and start gloating. But don't think men don't care what they look like. Many men look at themselves in the mirror, see a crumpled, unshaven face, teeth last seen by a dentist in 1982, a shirt with an ink stain badly camouflaged and they give themselves a long, hard, honest stare and think: "Perfect! Thank God I don't look like some smoothie-chops daytime game show host."

It's not that men don't worry about their shape at all, just that they negotiate different ways around the problem. Men don't diet, for example. Instead they eat plenty of garlic. This doesn't make them thinner, but it keeps people at a distance. And they look thinner at a distance.

Nor do men like the prying eyes of a camera lens on their naked body. They prefer the discreet privacy of the post-match communal bath where your team-mates wouldn't dream of doing anything so vulgar as staring at your nakedness: they take nudity in their stride and just flick wet towels at your bottom.

How come *Vogue* doesn't commission pictures of naked men? "It's a well-known fact," says Forbes, trying not to be too crushing, "that men without their clothes on aren't as beautiful as women without their clothes on."

Bailey agrees that "women like to look at other women... sometimes there's more nudity in *Vogue* than *Playboy*. Women like to be bitchy about other women. But maybe it also gives them something to aim at."

He thinks that there are acres of male flesh in magazines. It's just that most people don't register the fact. "You're always seeing guys stripped down. Just cos you're a fella, you don't notice so much."

But you don't often see full-frontals of men in magazines. "It's not so attractive." Have you taken any? "If I was gay I probably would. I tend to photograph things that interest me. Male nudity doesn't interest me as much as female nudity. I don't do pictures of trees and things, either. Robert Mapplethorpe — look at his pictures of male nudes. All through history male nudes have dominated.

Look at Michelangelo. I guess he was gay. I don't know. I didn't sleep with him."

How's your body shaping up at 58? "Pretty awful."

Ever posed nude, David? "Avedon asked me. But I refused. I was thirtyish then. It might have been all right. You wouldn't wanna see me naked now."

JOE JOSEPH



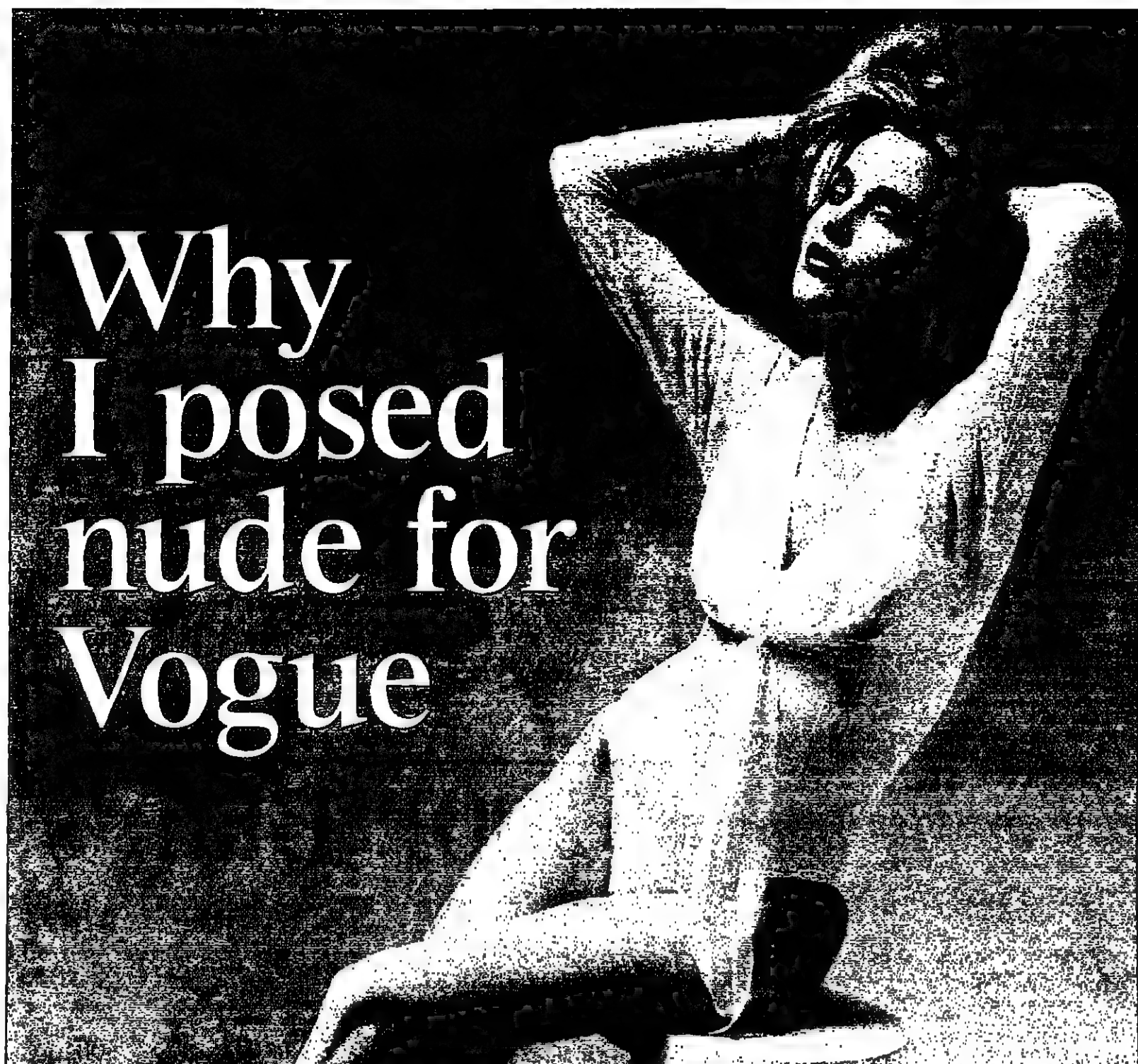
Veronica Webb: no worries about nudity



Ruby Wax: great back



Anna Friel: peeked out from behind a scarf



These days, confides Jerry Hall, "I actually feel sexier when I'm a little fatter" Photograph: EJ Camp/Katz

Kissed by the man who kissed Monroe

Tony Curtis may be 70 but his power to charm remains undimmed, as Darya Alberge discovered

Fifteen seconds of fame came my way this week. My hand was kissed by the man who kissed Marilyn Monroe: Tony Curtis. The Hollywood legend in his own lifetime — the sex symbol who, at the height of his success, was getting 10,000 fan letters a week — had flown into Cannes for the film festival and was immediately besieged by the paparazzi.

His first words to me were no more exciting than "How are you?" But said in that familiar, gritty Bronx voice, they might well have been a line from a Hollywood script.

Here was the gorgeous slave from *Spartacus* whose boyish good looks fitted easily into a woman's dress for *Some Like It Hot*. Decades on, that Hollywood magic is still with the youthful 70-year-old who made more than 100 movies. A terrifying army of photographers screamed his name and jostled each other for space, violently pushing any onlookers out of their way to get their picture.

For a few moments, I was in the middle of it all. You don't have to be famous to find fame in Cannes. As the photographers literally fought for



Charisma: Tony Curtis

his attention, calling his name to make him look into their camera, Curtis ignored them and talked to — me.

I thought of the leading ladies into whose eyes he had looked. The man who has

charm down to a fine art made me feel as important as any of them: he had remembered me from our meeting two years ago.

Then he stood and posed for the cameras with his latest girlfriend, Jill Vandeweyer, an unmissable, larger-than-life "babe" with Marilyn Monroe-style peroxide hair — the latest love of his life after a string of wives and affairs.

Later that afternoon, I met him again. He had an excuse (to promote his latest comic film). I would not have needed one. He is appearing as "the amazing jaded superhero, Reptile Man", based on a 1960s television show.

The paparazzi were at the hotel again. A secluded corner

was found for us, out of their range. "But I love it," he said, commenting on the frenzied adulation. "This is all part of my profession. I'm a reflection of what they're looking for." Laughingly, he added: "I'm one of the handsomest men in the world." Only he could get away with a comment like that.

As I prepared to leave, he told me about his film being screened next Tuesday — "and I want you there", he said, sounding like the romantic lead in a Hollywood film.

Then he leant over and kissed me goodbye, whispering in my ear: "So long kid. See ya along the line." Yes, Hollywood is all make-believe. But yes, it sure makes you feel good.

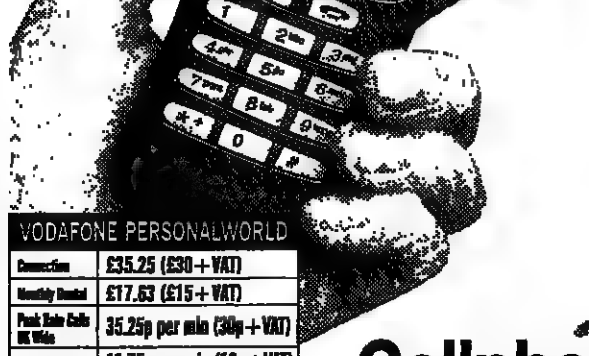
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He thinks that there are acres of male flesh in magazines. It's just that most people don't register the fact. "You're always seeing guys stripped down. Just cos you're a fella, you don't notice so much."

But you don't often see full-



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Controlling a political explosion

The Semtex affair has been bungled, says Magnus Linklater

Michael Howard could no more have stayed silent over the Semtex contamination scandal than Stephen Dorrell could have covered up the link between BSE and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. But in each case, the most tentative scientific evidence has plunged the Government into political turbulence. The BSE affair threatens our relations with the EU, and now the discovery of explosives contamination on a small rubber pad in a forensic laboratory in Kent risks destabilising the Northern Ireland peace process. With up to a dozen IRA terrorist convictions apparently in need of reappraisal, the potential for propaganda disputing the fairness of the British judicial system is immense.

Each crisis was unnecessary: each suggests a Government at the mercy of scientific expertise, mesmerised by evidence it does not fully understand. The BSE problem should have been dealt with years ago, when outbreaks of the disease were first detected. At that stage, the instinct was to play down the threat, but this left the Government vulnerable when the first remote links with CJD were revealed.

The Semtex affair is of a different order. Here, Mr Howard would have been well advised to demand more investigation — and more time — before making his statement. Far from keeping quiet for too long, as the Shadow Home Secretary, Jack Straw, claims, Mr Howard should have demanded more research and come to the House later. That way, he could have made a more detailed statement, and one that would have carried more authority and thus reassurance.

Instead, he has invited maximum speculation in a field already wide open to exploitation. So far, we have no precise evidence about when the centrifuge at the Forensic Explosives Laboratory in Sevenoaks came to be contaminated. Forensic tests have been carried out since 1989, but the traces of RDX, a Semtex component, might well pre-date this, from previous use.

To suggest that every criminal case involving Semtex over this period must now be suspect is to call into question up to 38 convictions, many involving the IRA. Yet the supporting evidence is minute. The laboratory head, Dr Maurice Marshall, says in his report that the chances of cross-contamination were almost non-existent because of the elaborate precautions taken to prevent it. One eminent forensic scientist I spoke to yesterday said that it was absolutely fundamental to the procedure that control tests were carried out, so that if there was any contamination on the equipment, it would show up in the results. That it did not suggests to him that no contamination in fact took place. "These days scientists are so frightened of getting things wrong that they report any problem, however small, to their superiors, and leave it to them," he said.

The net result of this is that politicians have to reach a

judgment based on inadequate or ill-understood evidence. Damned if they suppress it, they are equally damned if they throw it open to inquiry.

Professor Brian Caddy, who has now been called in to investigate the implications of the contamination, may well be the best man for the job, having already examined evidence in the case of the Maguire Seven. But it would surely have been better to bring him in first to assess the *prima facie* case before going public. This would at least have enabled the Home Secretary to quantify the risk of a miscarriage of justice. He could have cited with authority those cases — at most one or two — where Semtex was the sole or principal evidence relied on in court, and so restricted the inquiry to them. He might even have been able to conclude that cross-contamination had never taken place at all.

As it is, we have maximum suspicion and minimum reassurance — all in an area of the utmost sensitivity. It would be easy, of course, to blame the scientists themselves. Following the shameful débacle of the Birmingham Six case, it was a reasonable

There is no such thing as a foolproof laboratory

expectation that such slipshod testing procedures would be eliminated. One of the more damning pieces of evidence in that case came during the 1987 appeal, when Dr Frank Skuse, the prosecution's forensic expert, was asked about the handling of glycerine samples. He admitted that they had not been stored in a fridge to prevent evaporation, and that it might have been better if they had been. Why did he not do so? he was asked. "It was," he said, "an omission."

In the aftermath of the Birmingham case, the very least one might have expected was a guarantee that there would be no more such "omissions". And yet the centrifuge at Sevenoaks was never properly cleaned, never fully inspected.

The truth is that there is probably no such thing as the foolproof laboratory. However impressive the technology, the human ingredient will always interfere with the hope of scientific infallibility. Even that great forensic icon of our times — DNA — has not yet proved to be the panacea that was confidently anticipated. Instead, it has proved so far to be a slow and cumbersome science. Recently, Strathclyde Police reopened the infamous "Bible John" murder case in Glasgow by digging up the 16-year-old corpse of a man they suspected might have been the killer. They predicted that DNA tests would solve the case once and for all. Four months on, the corpse has been reburied and the case is still open.

The lesson is that forensic science is not yet, may never be, 100 per cent reliable. Politicians, police and lawyers should not act as if it were. Instead they should understand its limitations. That is the first step towards using it intelligently, rather than dancing to its tune.



2001: Blair's odyssey

To win the election after next, Labour will have to become ultra-Thatcherite

In the United States, new presidents start to run for a second term on the day they are inaugurated. In Britain, Tony Blair is already running for his second term: if "new" Labour is to be more than a blip in British political history, he has to win the election of 2001 or 2002 as well as that of 1996 or 1997. The precedents are against him. Clement Attlee's great election victory of 1945 was followed by a narrow victory in 1950 and defeat in 1951; Harold Wilson's only big election victory, in 1966, was followed by defeat in 1970. Four Conservative administrations in the past 100 years have lasted ten years or more; the present one has lasted for 17. No Labour administration has lasted for more than six.

Even when the Conservatives suffer a bad defeat, they tend to recover quickly. In the election of 1880, they won only 240 seats, but they were back in power inside five years; in 1906 they won 150, and it took 10 years to get back; in 1945 they won 200 and it took six years; in 1966 they won 250 and it took four. The Conservatives suffer landslide defeats from time to time when the electorate is thoroughly tired of them, and that is quite likely to happen at the next election. Even then, they are seldom out of office for much longer than a single parliament.

Some commentators think that it will be different this time, because the Conservatives will split over Europe. They may, but they probably will not, partly because the danger of doing so is such an obvious one. There are several potential successors to John Major after an election defeat who could probably hold the party together. Anyone in the range between Chris Patten and John Redwood could probably do so. There is also the possibility the Tories will move straight to William Hague, the Welsh Secretary, as their next leader. He will be only 40 in 2001, the most likely date for the election after next.

Mr Blair has to assume that the Conservatives will follow at least as formidable a strategy as would be signalled by a Hague leadership. Mr Hague is a Northerner, sitting for a Yorkshire seat. The election of 2001 will be decided in the hundred or so marginal seats of the Midlands and North-West to whose voters the gritty Yorkshire accent of Harold Wilson was so dangerously seductive in the 1960s and early 1970s. Mr Hague has the advantage of being eight years younger than Mr Blair, just as Mr Blair has the advantage of being

younger than Mr Major. In the election of 2001 the newest voters will have been born in 1983. Mr Hague is regarded as an exceptionally able minister by his Cabinet colleagues, particularly by Mr Major. Three of the last four Tory leaders have been the preferred candidate of the outgoing party, and the Tories are already moving in that direction.

Mr Blair has already had a look at electoral reform as a way of making sure of the 2001 election. In theory, that could be attractive. There are no great ideological differences between new Labour and the Liberal Democrats, and there is no personal antagonism between Mr Blair and Paddy Ashdown, such as ruined the Liberal-Social Democrat Alliance in the 1980s.

But from Mr Blair's point of view, proportional representation has one overwhelming disadvantage. It would certainly split the Labour Party, but it could not be relied on to split the Conservatives, particularly in Opposition. Admittedly, a united Lib-Lab alliance fighting under proportional representation would almost certainly split the Tories getting the 50 per cent of the vote they would then need to win. But a squabbling three-party left-wing alliance made up of parties representing old Labour, new Labour and the Liberal Democrats, would not necessarily be successful. Mr Blair's power depends on new Labour controlling a united Labour Party. He cannot afford to risk losing that.

Mr Blair will inherit the economic benefits of the 18 Tory years, though his election propaganda will dispute them. If one takes the Group of Seven countries (the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom), the UK was seventh in the growth of manufacturing productivity in the pre-Conservative period 1973-1979, and sixth in the growth of productivity of capital. During the Conservative period 1979-1994, the UK has risen to second and first place in these league tables.

Changes in productivity are the most important indicators of real economic change. By these indica-

tors, the United Kingdom had the worst record of the mature industrial countries in the years before 1979, and has had the best since then. That is the real measure of the success of the Thatcher revolution. We went from bottom to top.

Public expenditure in Britain has not been perfectly controlled in that period, but it has been much better controlled than in France or Germany. "The ratio of government expenditure to national output in Britain is now almost 8 per cent lower than in Germany, and almost 15 per cent lower than in France," as Professor Tim Congdon has recently reported. Part of this improvement in productivity, both of labour and capital, reflects the higher productivity which followed privatisation.

Apart from the National Health Service, 1,867,000 people were working in public corporations in 1981, but that had fallen to 442,000 by 1995. Without these Thatcherite reforms, the British economy would by now be a complete disaster.

In 1964, when Harold Wilson came to power, the Labour Party saw its problem as being how to raise Britain's growth rate to the European level. It failed to do so, but within six years Labour was turned out. Mr Blair is likely to see the problem more in terms of the Asian economies than the European, since Europe has itself become a low-growth, high-unemployment region. If Mr Blair cannot help the British economy to become more dynamic and competitive, and cannot continue the established growth of productivity, he will be another one-parliament prime minister.

Yet the Asian formula is not an easy one for Labour to follow. In all the successful Asian economies, growth has depended on low costs, low taxation, a low government overhead, light regulation and the encouragement of local entrepreneurs. That is the Hong Kong formula — but it was the Thatcher approach — but it is the opposite to the traditional Labour policy, and is now the opposite of European policy as well, with France

and Germany being such high-cost countries. Even Gordon Brown, who does understand the need for controlling expenditure, does not seem to realise what a dynamic competitive policy would mean.

One can already predict that the Tories, if they do suffer an election defeat, will be returning to these competitive policies. The next Conservative leader, whoever it may be, will in competitive terms be a Thatcher II. Where John Major has been a cautious consolidator, the next leader will have to be an unqualified advocate of the dynamic, competitive, low-tax economy. If one takes a line through what is being said by Chris Patten, John Redwood or William Hague, one can see how the Opposition themes would be likely to develop. In government, and near the end of a very long and now tired administration, it may be hard for the Tories to make this argument, but in Opposition it will come in full flood. One does not have to worry about the next Tory leader; no one who cannot articulate this theme is going to be chosen.

Mr Blair faces the prospect of two challenges: the real challenge of government and the political challenge of a Conservative revival. Both require him to make international competitiveness and growth the prime objectives for Britain. But that means doing things his own party will not like. He will have to cut the cost and benefits of the welfare state. He will have to cut taxes, and particularly taxes on savings and capital. He will have to "downsize" the State and raise the level of productivity of state services. But can he really be the Hong Kong prime minister of a Westminster Labour government?

If he can, he has a historic opportunity. If by the year 2000, five million people have been taken right out of income tax, and the top marginal rate has been cut to 33 per cent; if Britain's maintainable growth rate has risen from around 2.3 to around 3 per cent; if Britain has raised its share of exports to Asia; if public expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product has been brought well below 40 per cent; if savings have risen by a third; if unemployment has fallen to the American level — then there could be a second Labour landslide in 2001. But one must remember that the chief obstacles to all these hopes lie in the Labour Party itself, and particularly in old Labour, which is the real dragon Tony Blair has to slay.

Of books there is no end

Derwent May does not believe in the literary apocalypse

A year or two ago I was at a publishers' conference where George Steiner was giving the star lecture. His subject was the death of the book, and he unfolded one of his usual sparkling visions of cultural history. The epoch of the book, he declared, began when St Ambrose was hailed by St Augustine as "the first man who could read without moving his lips", and it died when Western culture began to collapse in the barbarism of 1914-18.

The publishers rose to their feet to applaud him. Then they turned to the next item on the agenda: "Book Piracy". Speaker after speaker got up to complain of the millions of books that were being printed in Japan and other Asian countries without a penny returning to the coffers of the original publishers. Not one of them appeared to notice the giant contradiction between the thesis they had been cheering and what they were saying now.

The Times Literary Supplement had a special section last week on "Information Technology", in which the future of the book was raised again. Of course, dramatic things are happening to the book. Existing books are being transferred wholesale onto the screen. A Cambridge firm, Chadwyck-Healey, has put practically the whole corpus of English poetry onto CD-Rom at £25,000 a shot, followed by the works of Goethe in 143 volumes for £3,950, and they are finding plenty of takers among the world's libraries.

The new British Library itself, among all its other tribulations, is having to consider how to meet the swelling claims of such items, as part of its collections. In fact, cynics have been saying that it is typical of such great institutions to come to fruition just when their original purpose is being superseded.

However, when Don Fowler of Jesus College, Oxford, considers in the TLS what immediate effect that kind of transfer of books to screen might have on their present form, he comes up with little more than the disappearance of indexes (because it will be easy to scan the text for what one wants by calling up a few relevant words). Fowler regards even this as a loss — for "the great enterprises for categorising the productions of humanity" in the past, from the French *Encyclopédie* to the Library of Congress catalogue, were all so fascinating to browse through and so beautiful.

But will new writing, eventually, appear exclusively in screen form? And what effect that will have on it? Will the new forms even consist of writing? Fowler notes that with the increasing scope for "virtual reality" on our screens, some people wonder if the old Platonic dream of getting rid of signs — that is to say, in this context, words — and seeing reality direct, might at last come about.

Fowler dismisses that possibility, too. Words are too rich and subtle in their potential to be so easily dispensed with in favour of pictures. I remember that in the days of the BBC literary magazine, *The Listener*, when the 20-minute talk was going out of fashion on the radio, we tried very hard to make good articles out of TV documentaries. It never worked. They were thin, unenriching gruel, like strings of captions, and showed up what an illusion it was to suppose that TV documentaries had much enlightenment to offer, compared with what the written word could do.

One of the claims of those who believe in the importance of the World Wide Web of information on the screen is that it encourages (the fashionable new word) "interactivity". That really means no more than the viewer himself doing something, rather than just simply taking information in. He can "surf" around, or even add his own comments. But another TLS contributor, Nigel Shandlow (also from Jesus College, a veritable hoard of IT), says that at present, at least, this amounts to little more than the punter going round like a dog lifting its leg and leaving its trademark for the other dogs "surfing the web".

George Steiner returns to the theme in the May issue of *Prospect*, now predicting not just the death of the book but "the death of literature". He quotes the "brilliant Marxist observation" that there was no chamber music before there were chambers — in other words that "very specific spatial conditions" determine what kind of art evolves. Now he informs us, and adds his own comments, that another "brilliant observation" will have similar enormous influence on the kinds of things "writers" and "artists" (if they are still applicable words) will do, and on our means of reading or seeing them.

But I will quote Professor Steiner's "spatial" argument back at him. I flew to Miami the other week, and the passengers all had tiny screens on the seats in front, showing films. I saw the new Woody Allen film, before it was released here. Later, I saw the reviews praised the "wonderful detail". You could have fooled me. It was a ghastly experience — and practically everyone on the plane soon gave up the strain of watching. What all of us went back to was the pleasures of what the IT people call "linearity, demarcation and fidelity". In other words — our books.

No footsteps

EVEN in William Blake's darkest moments he could hardly have dreamt it would come to this. The poet's classic hymn *Jerusalem*, which schoolboys, rugby players and the WI sing lustily at every opportunity, has been banned from a memorial service at St Margaret's, Westminster, because it is deemed politically incorrect.

Canon Donald Gray, the Speaker's chaplain, who leads MPs at prayer, has informed peers organising next month's memorial service for the late Baroness Faithfull that *Jerusalem* is not acceptable. The baroness was a big wheel in children's welfare, and it was felt she would have appreciated the hymn.

Canon Gray refused yesterday to discuss the matter over the telephone, but I am reliably informed that he was asked if it could be included in the service. Despite repeated representations, he insisted that *Jerusalem* was unsuitable on both doctrinal and social grounds: because "those feet" never did walk here, and because the "green and pleasant land" smacks of privilege. Mr Gray's decision

comes just weeks after the Church of Scotland decided to exclude *Jerusalem* from its new hymnbook on the grounds that it wasn't suitable for the present age. Tosh!

There's some grisly stuff on the Internet these days. The Democratic Unionist Party has opened up a site on the World Wide Web.



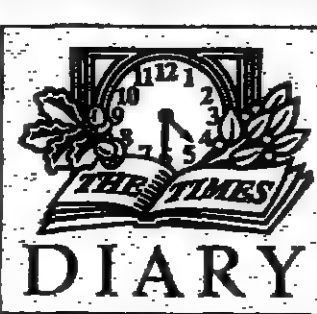
It's the latest housing benefit scam

The accompanying picture features the mighty form of the Rev Ian Paisley, wearing shorts and T-shirt straddling a surfboard. Not for the faint-hearted.

Dane claim

ONE OF the more extraordinary claims from a writer on the publication of a new novel came from the decidedly English Booker Prize winner A.S. Byatt, at the launch of *Babel Tower*. Friends were lost for words when she appeared wearing dark glasses due to eye trouble, and announced proudly that her nationality had changed.

"I'm Danish," she declared, and as if to support her boast wheeled out a strapping blond Dane who advises her on matters Nordic. "I used to think I was Dutch, but now I know there have been Byatts in the part of Yorkshire where I was born since the Domesday Book. They came over from Denmark." Since Shakespeare set *Hamlet* in Elsinore, Denmark has hardly made the literary news, until suddenly a couple of years ago the cult novelist Peter Høeg appeared on bestseller lists worldwide with *Miss Smilla's Feeling for Snow*. Can Byatt really be jumping on the bandwagon?



Congratulations to Raymond Seitz, the Anglophile former US Ambassador to London, whose daughter Helen is to marry. She and her fiancé, Steven Louis, are an aspiring Hollywood screenwriting double-act, and she has recently been reading scripts for Steven Spielberg. "If they can do that job together and still get married I admire them," says Seitz Sr.

Black label

WALKING the fairways with Nick Faldo is one thing, but my advice is to take cover when Will Carling is on the tee. One poor chap admiring the rugby player's swing was nursing a golfball-sized bump on his head last night after catching one of Carling's slices.

The ill-starred spectator came a cropper at a course in Thame, Oxfordshire, when the skipper's shot came hurtling across from the ninth. He fell to the ground, bloodied, and retired hurt to his home muttering: "The blighter should stick to rugby."

Mood music

JEFFREY ARCHER doesn't miss a trick. I spotted the scribbling peer yesterday in Westminster gamely trying to catch the eye of Jacques Chirac. He was flaunting a vulgar tie, featuring cartoon cows on a blue field.

"I bought it especially because of the BSE crisis," he said. "It's covered in large black-and-white cows, and one of them is sticking its tongue out." Not at the President, surely?

Multi-faceted

A BIG BREAK for a scion of the Asprey jewellers' family comes in a dubious new development in TV advertising. He stars in ads for Seat, the car-maker, which take the form of a soap-opera: each time an advertisement is shown on Saturday nights, the story is developed.



The aspirant young Asprey: tied up in knots

George Asprey eschewed a career in the family firm to go into acting, after a disastrous spell in the army and a miserable time at business school. "This is the last thing I would have expected to end up doing. At school I was only ever in one play, and that was because I liked the look of a girl who was in it."

P.H.S



CHANGE FOR THE ROCK

A weary Gibraltar now needs a new Government

After an acrid and quarrelsome election campaign, a few thousand British citizens will today vote for a new Government. They live on a controversial fleck of land — Gibraltar — where the Iberian Peninsula confronts the Atlas Mountains, and to which Britain has held lawful title since the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht. This colony, for whose recovery Spain has never ceased to plot, is home to a people who lead difficult lives in the shadow of their "foe".

In recent times, especially since the prickly Joe Bossano was re-elected as Chief Minister in 1992, the life of the ordinary Gibraltarian has become still more strained than before, with pressure on the Rock now coming as much from London as from Madrid. This isolation has done Gibraltar nothing but harm, wounding the morale of its people and the confidence of foreign investors. So much so that the time has come, we believe, for change in Gibraltar: a change not just in Government, but also in the Rock's philosophy. Mr Bossano, who has ruled the colony since 1988 — always with panache, not always with wisdom — must now make way for a Government with fresh ideas.

The Gibraltar Social Democrats (GSD), who aim today to topple Mr Bossano, appear to have those fresh ideas. Peter Caruana, their leader, may be an ungainly orator, lacking in the demotic touch that has stood his veteran rival in such good stead. But he has at least a vision for the future with which all pragmatic Gibraltarians should be comfortable; and in Peter

Montegriffo, his deputy, the GSD have a man of substance who will one day make as fine a Chief Minister for the colony as Sir Joshua Hassan once did. Mr Bossano, on the other hand, is likely to take Gibraltar nowhere but into a fresh mire of conflict.

History may judge him less harshly, but his legacy has not been an altogether propitious one for Gibraltar. Of course "the patronising men in the Foreign Office" — to use Mr Bossano's own, quite accurate words — have done everything to ensure that this proud man's nationalism bubbles and fizzles to overflowing; and of course the Spanish Government, whose attitude to Gibraltar can be described only as disreputable, has made certain that the colony's Hispanophobia remains resolute. But Mr Bossano has erred in his responses: his devil-may-care retreat into "fortress Gibraltar" was ill-advised, and his attempt to use the contraband question as a bargaining chip was inexcusable.

Contrary to Mr Bossano's accusations, the GSD is not a party of *palomos* — the word on the Rock for quislings — who are "soft on Spain". As Mr Caruana and his colleagues have consistently made clear, Gibraltar's sovereignty is not negotiable for them either. What they commend to Gibraltar's voters, and what Mr Bossano so scorns, is open-minded dialogue with Spain and Britain for the sake of Gibraltar's future stability and prosperity. That, surely, must be the right way forward. Gibraltar is British, of course; but it must also be flexible.

LABOUR'S MISSION

Before solving the underclass problem it has to solve its own

Whenever one strain of politics holds sway in a country for many years, it allows unintended social consequences to build up which the party in power is often ill-equipped to tackle. So it is that the legacy of the highly welcome social and economic mobility that was liberated by Thatcherism has been a sizeable urban underclass of mainly young, unskilled people whose only mobility is downward. Many have parents who have never experienced work: the danger is that, as in America, this generation and its successors will become cut off from employment and the rest of society. They will then have a choice of living on benefits or, more profitably, the proceeds of crime.

Building bridges between the underclass and the employed is the only way of breaking the cycle of dependence. Labour has identified the rescue of what it calls "the lost generation" as its primary task of government. If successful, the benefits would be felt by the rest of society in higher employment, lower crime and a lessening of the unease felt by many with a social conscience. Just as raising aspirations for the talented working classes was the perfect goal of Thatcherism, bringing the less fortunate into jobs, education and training could be the great task for Tony Blair.

This policy was launched yesterday by the Labour leader flanked by four of his Shadow Cabinet colleagues. Financed by the wind-fall tax on utilities and money currently spent on the Youth Training Scheme, it would offer unemployed 18 to 25-year-olds the choice between full-time education, voluntary work, a place on an environmental task force or a subsidised job. All options would include at least one day a week of training leading to a recognised qualification.

This plan has a number of Blairite

strands. It contains his emphasis on duty. The unemployed would be expected to better themselves in return for benefit; staying at home would not be an option. It has two communitarian elements: in the voluntary work initiative and the task force, which would set young people to work at cleaning up vandalism and graffiti. This, in turn, is intended to give them a stake in keeping their estates law-abiding. And finally, there is the supply-side aim of achieving higher economic growth by improving skills.

The launch, however, has been overshadowed by reports of infighting between Mr Blair's lieutenants. On the platform yesterday, the smiles were horribly fixed and Gordon Brown nodded vehemently throughout. But the show of unity could not disguise the personal tensions that have been springing so frequently into the open.

These tensions are partly the result of the frustration felt by men who have spent all their political lives in opposition. They have too little to do now, particularly as the Tories have virtually shut down parliamentary business. As the prospect of power comes tantalisingly close, the impotence of shadow ministers seems all the harder to bear. Their arguments are surprisingly unideological, which in one way makes them less damaging than those of the Tories. But the fact that they are so driven by personal animosities exposes how immature many of Labour's senior politicians are.

Would these men grow more substantial in Government? Would the petty jealousies subside as they had departments to run and official machinery to damp down disputes? A Blair government need not be riven by the rivalries that so clouded Harold Wilson's years. But it might be. At the moment, Mr Blair — the youngest member of his Shadow Cabinet — looks by far the most mature.

CRY, NIGERIA

An appeal from Ogoni prisoners that must be heard

Nigeria's military leaders yesterday denounced the desperate appeal for international assistance by 19 Ogoni detainees, smuggled from the filth of their Port Harcourt jail, as a "campaign of calumny". The riposte to the report in *The Times* yesterday is contemptible and manifestly untrue; throughout Nigeria, there is well-attested evidence that prison conditions are not only appalling but calculated so, and Port Harcourt ranks in the lowest circles of these places of the damned. This group of prisoners, arrested in May 1994, has already lost one of its number; Clement Tusiada died last August of untreated diabetes. Their account of disease, malnutrition and denial of every human dignity has the stamp of truth. Their fear of suffering the same fate as Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight others, hanged last November after a trial which made a mockery of justice, is all too well-founded.

Yet to have elicited any official riposte at all must be counted an achievement. It is more than either Britain or the Commonwealth has managed. General Sani Abacha fears only sticks and stones and gives not a damn for the Commonwealth, because he expects its members to go little further by way of sanctions than the minor irritants so far imposed. The Commonwealth group of foreign ministers mandated to open a "dialogue" with Nigeria has not set foot in Abuja because General Abacha refuses even to meet them. Last month, they gave up trying for an audience.

Shell, however, is a different matter. It produces half of Nigeria's oil, which provides 90 per cent of Nigeria's export earnings and a similar proportion of the pillaged spoils that successive Nigerian dictators and their cronies have banked around the world. The letter from the Ogoni 19 reached Europe

just before Shell's annual general meeting. Hence the crass attempt to rebut it.

So long as America continues to buy half Nigeria's output and no ban is imposed on inward investment or sales of oil equipment, Shell has no incentive to get out of Nigeria. Pressure on the company has had some effect; yesterday, Shell promised a clean-up of the oil-polluted Ogoni lands in the Niger Delta. Disgracefully, however, Shell came close to endorsing the long detention of the 19, saying that Nigeria had a duty to investigate the murders of the Ogoni elders of which they are accused and that "no one has the right to oppose due legal process". At the very least, Shell should have called for their humane treatment and fair trial.

Nelson Mandela, the leader that Nigeria's military would find hardest to ignore, called for tough measures, including an American ban on imports of Nigerian oil, after Mr Saro-Wiwa's hanging last November. His ardour for tough measures cooled when no African country joined him and he met opposition at home. But the tide is turning again, at home and abroad. Urged to act by prominent Nigerian intellectuals and by US organisations such as Trans-Africa, the anti-apartheid black movement, Mr Mandela is now prepared to travel in person to Nigeria if there is any chance of success.

That is morally the right decision. Nigeria's political prisoners include men such as General Obasanjo, who worked tirelessly for Mr Mandela's own release. It would also be a mark of South Africa's political coming of age. But he needs international backing. Britain should seek a UN-imposed freeze on the ruling clique's overseas assets; if that does not persuade, the ultimate sanction of an oil embargo should be kept firmly in view.

Security problems of a larger Nato

From Sir John Killick

Sir, While there is much in your leader, "Prophets of Prague" (May 14), with which I would agree, I do not agree with the arguments for and against the enlargement of Nato. Certainly all independent nations have the right to choose their own foreign and defence policies, but that does not give them any kind of "right" to be accepted without question as members of any organisation of their choice.

The newly independent countries of Eastern Europe have a right to recognition of their security concerns, which let us be frank, arise from even Yeltsin's Russia, let alone what may follow next month's presidential election in that country. But I see compelling arguments against admitting them to Nato. The first is that Nato has worked and will only work by consensus. Inevitably, the larger the membership, the more difficult it will be for the Alliance to agree on anything.

Secondly, by extending the guarantee in Article 5 of the Atlantic Treaty we shall be making ourselves hostage to the external policies and behaviour of the new members vis-à-vis Russia and other possible threats to the East. Furthermore, there are many latent and unresolved disputes between and among them, which membership of Nato will do no more to contain and resolve than it has those between Greece and Turkey. Nato has lived with the latter, but with difficulty and severe practical disadvantage.

To have to contend with more would be a serious weakening of the Alliance. It may sound dog-in-the-mangerish to say it, but Article 10 of the Atlantic Treaty provides for the admission of new members "in a position... to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area". Enlargement would surely contribute to our insecurity — and that would not help the new members either.

Finally, I of course reject any suggestion that Russia should have any right of veto over our policies, but I have real understanding for Russian reactions to the extension of Nato up to what used to be Soviet borders. The idea that Moscow should view Nato enlargement as of benefit to Russian security through its contribution to European security generally is cloud-cuckoo-land. Did not President Clinton once strongly reject any idea of establishing a new dividing line in Europe further to the East? It is unrealistic and unreasonable to expect any Russian to see it any differently.

There are other ways of doing something for the East Europeans and the Balts — by encouraging them to establish sub-regional mutual assistance pacts with which Nato could more easily work through Partnership for Peace than with a multitude of individual countries, as at present.

I devoutly hope it may yet be possible to change course, even at the cost of appearing to climb down in face of Russian pressure. Saving face is no argument for continuing with foolishness, and the foolishness is starkly underlined by Nato's public commitment to enlargement before mounting a study on "why and how".

Common sense surely dictates that you should work out why you propose to do something before you announce that you are going to do it. I find what the study says unconvincing, and the suspicion inevitably arises that it was an exercise in *ex post facto* justification of a predetermined conclusion.

Yours truly,
JOHN KILLICK
(Ambassador to USSR, 1971-73; Permanent Representative to Nato, 1975-79).
Challoner's Cottage,
2 Birchwood Avenue,
Southborough, Kent.
May 14.

Dying with dignity

From Dr Peter McCullagh

Sir, Letters from Dr Christopher Burns-Cox and Dr Helen Cosgrove (May 10) seek to contradict the propositions in a letter from Dr Margaret White (May 3) that patients in the "persistent vegetative state" are at rest but likely to experience thirst following fluid withdrawal.

Dr Cosgrove points out that, as such patients cannot express themselves, we cannot know whether they are experiencing pain, whilst Dr Burns-Cox contends that there is no evidence that they can experience thirst. Surely the former's point is an appropriate rejoinder to the latter's contention.

"Vegetative state" patients cannot describe thirst. However, an extensive body of published evidence, derived from both animal studies and from patients with specific loss of thirst sensation alone, indicates that this sensation is influenced by parts of the brain that can continue to function despite the "vegetative state".

Animal research has also shown that keeping the mouth moist has no more influence on thirst sensation than an oasis mirage has for a traveller lost in the desert.

Yours etc,
PETER McCULLAGH,
The John Curtin School of Medical Research,
Division of Molecular Medicine,
PO Box 334,
Canberra City, ACT 2601.
May 14.

Seeking a role worthy of 'London's unknown palace'

From Dr Dennis Farr

Sir, Of course Giles Worsley is right to deplore the continuing use of the splendid courtyard of Somerset House as a civil servants' car park ("London's unknown palace", May 11).

When we moved into the Fine Rooms in March 1990 (not "ten days ago") we had hoped that the decision of the then Secretary of State for the Environment (Michael Heseltine) to move the remaining Inland Revenue and Probate Division staff out of the other parts of Somerset House would have been accomplished before the new millennium, and lobbied hard for this to happen.

Ambitious schemes were drawn up for the use of the vacated office space by arts organisations, and for a grand new exhibition area in the south block vaults. Just how well these vaults can be adapted to new use may be seen in the way the Courtauld's libraries have been housed in the north block.

A high-powered and well-endowed trust is essential; so too, is government support. A carefully planned project should attract the financial help of the Millennium Fund. What could be a more suitable cause than the rejuvenation of one of London's finest neo-classical buildings?

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS FARR
(Director, Courtauld Institute Galleries, 1980-93).
Orchard Hill,
Swan Barn Road, Haslemere, Surrey.
May 11.

Dealing with bombs

From Lieutenant-Colonel K. A. Moules

Sir, I was concerned to read your report of May 14 about the teacher who, in a misguided effort to stimulate her pupils' imaginations, played a bomb hoax on them. Several important issues are raised by the actions she then took.

Firstly, the correct action to be taken if a credible bomb threat occurs is to evacuate the immediate area and contact the police. Any search required will be arranged by the police, using specialist police or Army search teams if required. Any delay in evacuating the area by using the general public, never mind young children, to carry out such a search is absolutely out of the question.

Secondly, the report may have implied that, by carrying the hoax bomb outside, and "handling it as if it were a real bomb", the teacher took the

From Sir Peter Thorne

Sir, Giles Worsley's proposals for Somerset House are excellent as far as they go, but they mainly deal with the splendours of the courtyard. They only touch on the river front and do not mention the fact that virtually the whole of one of the greatest facades in northern Europe is screened from the public by the trees planted along the Embankment.

Sir William Chambers designed Somerset House to rise out of the river — as do Sir Charles Barry's Houses of Parliament — and contemporary pictures show how magnificent it was, until the Embankment was built in the last century and lined with two rows of trees, as was the practice with other sections of the Embankment.

By that time architectural fashions had changed, and few would have cared about trees masking the front of a building which was not to Victorian taste. It is obviously impossible to do away with the Embankment; but the greater part of the river facade would again become visible if the trees were removed, and Somerset House floodlit would look superb.

Yours faithfully,
PETER THORNE,
23 Rostrevor Road, SW6.
May 13.

From Dr J. D. Pickles

Sir, Giles Worsley rightly draws our attention to the merits of Somerset House. Underused and overlooked it is indeed, but not by those who during

correct action. The only actions required of any person finding a bomb, suspected or confirmed, are to evacuate the area around the device and call for police assistance. Bomb disposal support will be tasked through the relevant police authority. There are no circumstances whatsoever under which a member of the general public should handle or even touch a package they suspect could be a bomb.

Finally, I implore all to leave education on such matters to the experts. In support of the police, army ammunition technical officers conduct a large number of informative presentations to a wide range of audiences every year. These complement the excellent Home Office publication, *Bombs — Protecting People and Property*.

Yours etc,
K. A. MOULES,
Ministry of Defence,
Whitehall, SW1.
May 14.

Gun control

From Mr A. D. Phillips

Sir, I write on behalf of a small independent group which advises on firearms legislation. It is surely self-evident that the drafting of sensible and effective law demands reliable information. Lord Cullen's *Dumblane* inquiry has been set up to provide just such information in this context.

The Home Secretary is holding firm to his view that any legislative changes must be guided by the outcome of that inquiry. In sharing this view, and thereby refraining from taking a position on an issue which may well

Church archaeology

From Mr David Llewellyn

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr C. H. F. Blake (May 2; see also letters, May 6), is lucky with the present system. His church has only had to find £1,600 from nowhere to pay for what the parishioners did not want.

It seems that some or all church architects, rural deans, archdeacons, etc, have the authority to delay work (thereby adding to costs), demand extra works, and sometimes charge fees for these "services", whilst the unfortunate churchwardens have the responsibility of extracting the costs from hard-up parishioners. No commercial concern could survive with this management system.

I am sure the individuals concerned act with the best of intentions within their remit, but the bureaucracy of the Church of England needs radical overhaul.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LLEWELLYN,
Coopers Cottage,
Chiddingfold, East Sussex.
May 7.

The Auld Alliance

From Mr Ewen Mackenzie-Bowie

Sir, It was of course James IV who died at Flodden, not his son James V (leading article, May 14). It is also wrong to conclude that by virtue of our long liaison with the French the Scots are a fickle nation. For 700 years we have been entirely consistent in uniting with the French against a common enemy.

Nevertheless I am happy to acknowledge that English hospitality has improved over the centuries; witness my warm welcome here in Manchester, where the Auld Alliance prospers in Ferguson and Cantona.

Yours faithfully,
EWEN MACKENZIE-BOWIE,
Ivycot,
21 Hawthorn Avenue,
Timperley, Altrincham, Cheshire.
May 14.

Please hold ...

From Mr Harry Cooksley

Sir, I share Mr Alexander Murray's anger (letter, May 13) at telephone queuing systems.

My advice is to put the telephone down and either fax or post a letter, a solution that will probably prove cheaper and is more likely to produce a result. This will cost the company more to reply and will, perhaps, convince them to employ more telephonists and inquiry desks.

Yours sincerely,
HARRY COOKSLEY,
Church Farm House,
Wickham Way, East Brent, Somerset.
May 13.

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 0171-782-5046.

ordinary office hours are there allowed to consult the nation's probate records since 1858. Whether they be sharp-suited lads from the law offices, down-at-heel historians, or amateur genealogists, they are well and cheerfully looked after and enjoy a speedy service.

Mr Worsley thinks that wills "could happily be moved elsewhere" while the space is devoted to grander collections. But probate people, hooked on the sight of real paper (no microfilms to squint at here), have no wish to be exiled to some suburb, and deprived of so inexpensive, convenient and useful a resource in town.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PICKLES (Librarian, Cambridge Antiquarian Society),
University of Cambridge,
University Registry,
The Old Schools, Cambridge.
May 14.

From Mr Benedict Birnberg

Sir, I support Giles Worsley's plea for the reclamation of Somerset House as one of London's glories. As to its possible future use, apart that is from the Courtauld wing, London needs and deserves a central information bureau for its resident, working and visiting public alike. And what better venue could there be for the official residence of the capital's projected mayor?

Yours faithfully,
BENEDICT BIRNBERG,
4 Eliot Place, Blackheath, SE3.
May 11.

Art restoration

From the Director of ArtWatch UK

Sir, This organisation is attacked by Simon Jenkins (May 11) pre-emptively, for criticisms which it might make on the latest Vatican restoration.

Attacks on restorations are said to be healthy and to prevent bad restoration work on the one hand, and to be redundant — because all restorations today are good — on the other. Similarly, it is acknowledged to be right to observe that all restorers alter paintings "in their own image" but "facile" to suggest that those employed by the National Gallery do so.

In support of this last point, Mr Jenkins cites the BBC film on the National Gallery's cleaning and repainting of Holbein's *The Ambassadors*. It is implied that this film — which struck many critics as too transparently propagandistic — showed restorers steeped in "a craftsmanship of respect" and "a study in humility". These very same restorers disclosed in a 1991 joint BBC/National Gallery film (*The Much Loved Friend*) their distinctly flippant and disrespectful inclination to laugh at and to mock the things they "don't think terribly good" in the paintings they work on.

ArtWatch is not alone in condemning the National Gallery. Its restorations are a byword for intrusive, aesthetically and physically injurious intervention both within the restoration profession and throughout the museum world.

For instance, the distinguished French historian and former curator at the Louvre, René Huyghe, spoke two years ago of the "disastrous effects" produced by the National Gallery's "drastic cleanings which give the works a modernist aspect that is entirely wrong in terms of historical accuracy".

A senior curator of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, has similarly condemned the "strident tones" produced by "the exuberant cleaning of paint surfaces for which the National Gallery has unfortunately become famous".

Ségolène Bergeon, former head of the French national school of restoration and chairman of the international conservation centre in Rome, has reported that when there is direct contact between paint films and cleaning solvents, the former is "always damaged by leaching". This damage, she has stated, "is at its maximum when the varnish is totally removed", as it customarily is at the National Gallery.

Simon Jenkins rightly observes that paintings are not archaeological objects. But, then, neither are they playgrounds.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL DALEY,
Director, ArtWatch UK,
15 Chapel Road,
East Barnet, Hertfordshire.
May 12.

Hobbit forming

From Mr John Rowe Townsend

Sir, In the current issue of *Writers' Monthly*, a magazine for aspiring writers, an article by its editor on the novelist (and my partner) Jill Paton Walsh says that she studied at Oxford under the wings of J. R. Arol Keen and C. S. Lewis.

It is good to see belated acknowledgment of the inspirational qualities of the long-neglected Arol Keen. Perhaps we may now hear of the beneficial impact on their contemporaries and successors of other little-known luminaries such as, in their different fields, Ira Smurdock, Cray Grain and Denny Spotter.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ROWE TOWNSEND,
72 Water Lane,
Histon, Cambridge.
May 13.



Serge Chermayeff, architect, died on May 8 aged 95. He was born in Russia on October 8, 1900.

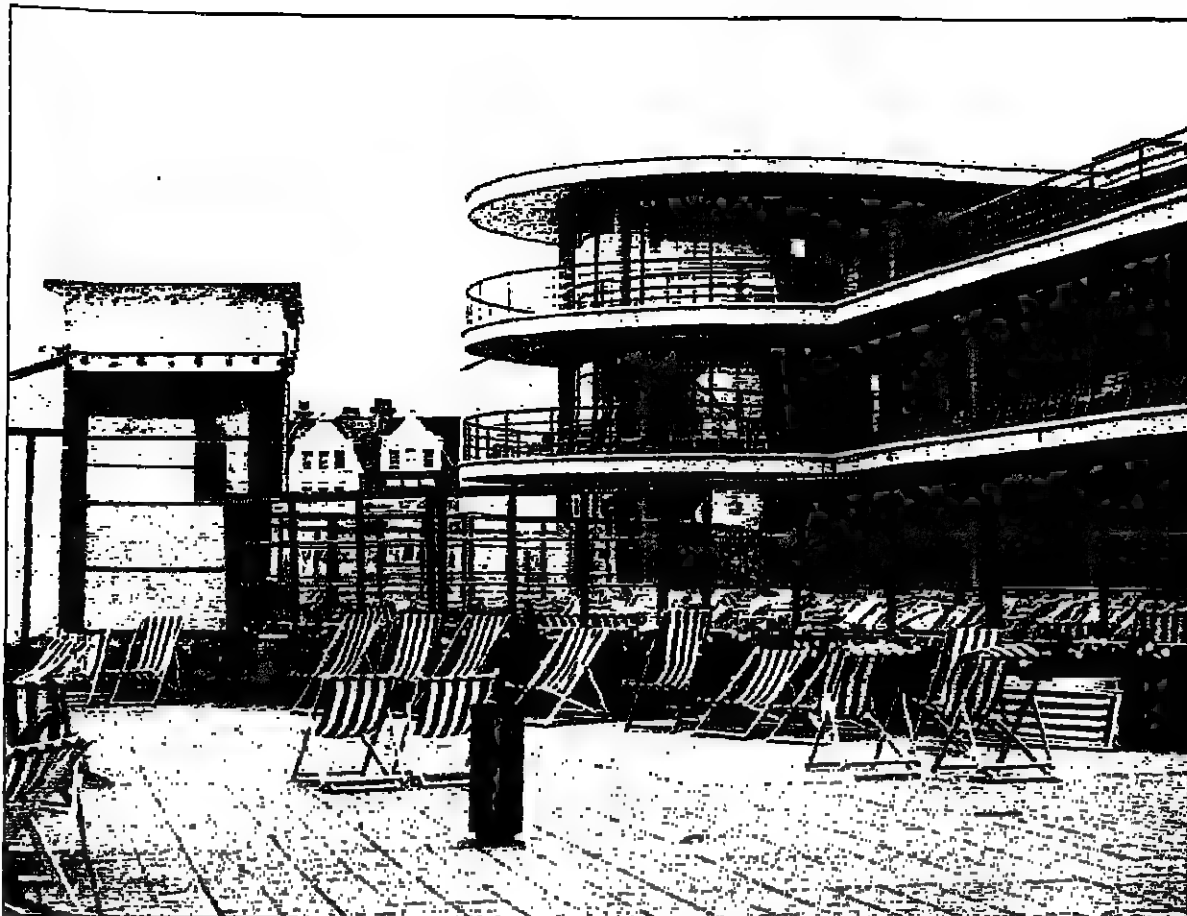
SERGE CHERMAYEFF was one of the best architects of a remarkable group that was largely responsible for bringing modern architecture to this country. For his part, he did so with a number of highly praised buildings which received wide publicity, among them the Chermayeff House at Hailand in Sussex, the Cohen House in Chelsea, the W. and A. Gilbey office block in Camden and the De La Warr Pavilion at Bexhill-on-Sea.

Serge Ivan Chermayeff was born Serge Ivanovich Issakovitch, the son of a Jewish Caucasian father, who ran an oil field near Grozny after oil had been discovered there on the family land. His father escaped to England after the 1917 Revolution. But before leaving Russia he had already sent his son to London to be placed under the guardianship of a family connection, Tapa Chermayeff (from whom the young Serge took his surname).

He was sent to school at Harrow, where he remained until 1917, but the proposal to send him to Trinity College, Cambridge, had to be abandoned once the Russian Revolution had left his family with no money. There was, however, no question of his returning to his homeland and he remained in London, pursuing a number of interests that culminated in his becoming an interior designer. This was in 1924 — the same year as his father's death — and four years later he arranged the first exhibition of modern furniture, fabrics and other materials for the firm of Waring and Gillow — of which he had become a director. He went on from this to receive commissions to design the interiors of the Cambridge Theatre in London (1930) and of the BBC (1932).

By 1930 he had, with no professional training at all, formed his own architectural practice, opening an office in London and, in 1933, took into partnership with him the German architect, Eric Mendelsohn, a refugee from the Nazis, and with him won a national

SERGE CHERMAYEFF



The De La Warr Pavilion at Bexhill-on-Sea, designed by Serge Chermayeff

competition for the Bexhill Pavilion in 1934, known after its completion in 1935 as the De La Warr Pavilion.

This was the first English public building in the modern style and a good advertisement for its simple and elegant, with wide windows and a graceful contrast of long horizontal lines and sweeping curves. Its adventurous design, coinciding with the completion of the fine Highpoint flats at Highgate in north London by Serge Chermayeff's compatriot, Berthold Lubetkin, did much to launch the modern movement in Britain.

With Mendelsohn, he undertook a number of further commissions at this time, including two houses, one in Rugby, the other in Chalfont; but it was the 1936 Cohen House in Old Church Street, Chelsea, which was arguably the most interesting of his domestic works so far. This was particularly unusual because it was part of a larger development: four families had bought a big piece of land together, and this lay between Old Church Street on the west side and Chelsea Square on the east. Fortunately for Chermayeff and his partner, the owners of the land next door to them had also employed a pair of modern architects, the German, Walter Gropius, and the Englishman, E. Maxwell Fry. Not unnaturally, Chermayeff and Mendelsohn collaborated with their friends across the way, together producing designs which were complementary in form, had a white rendered finish or brick, and, in addition, introduced a long wall beside the pavement that unified the composition.

And this, interestingly, echoed both the white finish and low scale of the 19th-century Chelsea Arts Club opposite, so bringing a certain unity to the street as well.

Both houses have now been spoilt by alterations. Nevertheless, the essential simplicity of the architects' conception remains and is in telling contrast to the clumsier, mock-Georgian houses built on to Chelsea Square by Oliver Hill. Once more immense publicity followed in the *Architectural Review* and other magazines, bringing Chermayeff the commission to design the Gilbey office building on the corner of the Oval and Jamestown Roads, and which he carried out on his own, his partner having emigrated to America. The Gilbey building was finished in 1937, a straightforward work of modern architecture, suggesting that the Cohen House was by Chermayeff rather than by Mendelsohn, whose inclinations lay with highly curvaceous forms.

Despite his continuing success, he designed only two more buildings in this country. One of these, the house at Hailand, was for himself in 1938. Many regard this as his most achieved work: a delicate structure in glass and timber framing, the outline of which was echoed in the garden as an outline to define the setting of a Henry Moore which Chermayeff wanted (but could not afford to buy) because he had spent so much on the house. After designing this house, which has also been completely altered, and a laboratory building for ICI, also in 1938, he had to close his office through lack of work and the onset of the war. Deeply

disappointed, he left the country that had become his own for thirty years and emigrated to the United States in 1940 to join others like Gropius and Marcel Breuer already there.

He was, of course, welcomed, particularly by the teaching profession. He and his family settled first in San Francisco, where he wasted no time in finding clients for two houses, after which in 1942 he was appointed chairman of the Department of Art at Brooklyn College, where he created the Department of Design. Four years later, he was made president of the Chicago Institute of Design, going on to teach at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Harvard, where he served as Professor of Architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, 1953-62. He was Professor of Architecture at Yale, 1962-71.

Chermayeff served on numerous American committees concerned with architecture and planning. He published several books, most notably in 1963 *Community and Privacy*. He had become a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1933 and was elected one of the American Institute of Architects in 1943. In 1974 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Canadian Institute of Architects. In 1980 he was given an honorary doctorate of Ohio State University. He spent his last years in a house and studio at Wellesley, Massachusetts, designed by himself.

He is survived by his wife Barbara, whom he married in 1928, and by two sons. One is a graphic artist, the other an architect.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHRISTOPHER WELBY-EVERARD

Major-General Sir Christopher Welby-Everard, KBE, CB, General Officer Commanding the Nigerian Army, 1962-65, died on May 10 aged 86. He was born on August 9, 1909.



AN EXEMPLARY military leader, Major-General Sir Christopher Welby-Everard was the last British general to command the Nigerian Army. He came to the post in 1962, nearly two years after the country had been granted independence, and remained in it throughout the delicate transitional period during which Nigeria moved to republican status in 1963. In 1964 he was personally responsible for averting an embryonic coup when he called all the most senior officers together and reminded them in no uncertain terms of where their loyalties and duties lay. He only finally left Nigeria in 1965, when he handed over military command to Major-General Aguiyi Ironsi.

It was a precondition of his challenging appointment that Welby-Everard should resign from the regular list of the British Army and work on a contract basis, thus being manifestly seen to be free of any undue influence from Whitehall. A man who carried his authority with an ease and naturalness, he was well received by the Nigerian authorities, both political and military, and formed a firm and lasting friendship with General (later President) Gowon who was his Adjutant-General. In 1965 he was appointed KBE.

Born into a well-known Lincolnshire family from Gosberton, Christopher Earle Welby-Everard grew up in the heart of the Fens. He was educated at Charterhouse and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from where he was commissioned into the Lincolnshire Regiment in 1932. He served in the 2nd Battalion and at the Depot in Lincoln from then until the early years of the war, being kept in this country — when the rest of his battalion was sent to India — as he occasionally bemoaned, as much for his talents as a cricketer as for his military virtuosity.

He took over the 2nd Battalion of the Lincolns before the Normandy invasion and led it into Hermville on D-Day, commanding it with distinction during the battle for Caen. But he was severely

wounded in Operation Goodwood soon afterwards (his batman, though he was ordered to return to the battalion for duty, insisted on accompanying him all the way back to hospital in England).

On his recovery he held a series of staff appointments until, in 1949, he took command of The (by now Royal) Lincolnshire Regiment in the Canal Zone of Egypt during the difficult days following Colonel Nasser's abrogation of the original Canal Treaty. The first and only time he had to threaten a man with a gun was during this period, when he discovered that his medical officer had been taken into custody by the police. Welby-Everard arrived at the police station to demand his man back and, when this was met with blank looks, took out his Sten gun to reinforce his request. This had the immediate desired effect of liberating his medical officer.

In 1956 he took command of 264 Scottish Beach Brigade and 157 (L) Infantry Brigade (TA) in Glasgow. This was followed by a period as BCS (Ops) HQ Northern Army Group from which he was promoted major-general and posted as Chief of Staff to the C-in-C Allied Forces Northern Europe in Oslo in 1959. It was from there that he officially retired and went to Nigeria in 1962. He was appointed OBE in 1945 and CB in 1961.

Welby-Everard was immensely respected both within his regiment and among those with whom he served on the staff. At his best in command of troops, he was bold and imaginative and, although firm — even fearfully stern on occasion — he was scrupulously fair. He placed the care of his soldiers and their families above all else.

On his retirement to Lincolnshire in 1965 he worked for Securicor for some time, but his main energies were devoted to a wide range of charitable and welfare activities. Among other posts he was president of the County Red Cross, area president and county chairman of the Royal British Legion, honorary colonel of the county Army Cadet Force, chairman of the Normandy Veterans, chairman of the Lincoln Diocesan Finance Board and, for 23 years, the untiring president of The Royal Lincolnshire Regimental Association. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the county in 1966 and was High Sheriff in 1974.

An accomplished all-round sportsman, Welby-Everard was a gifted cricketer who played for Lincolnshire in the 1930s. He was also an excellent shot, only reluctantly giving up the sport last season. He married Peggy Shorrocks in 1938; she predeceased him in 1994. He is survived by his two sons.

THE RIGHT REV FORBES HORAN

The Right Rev Forbes Horan, Bishop of Tewkesbury, 1960-73, died on May 11 aged 90. He was born on May 22, 1905.

A HIGHLY regarded pastoral bishop even by the standards of the glory days of the old *ecclesia anglicana*, Forbes Horan started his adult life as a Regular Army officer. He went to Sandhurst at the age of 19, spending part of his

subsequent regimental service with the Ox and Bucks in India.

He then, at the age of 24, went up to Cambridge where, in the best traditions of muscular Christianity, he won a Blue for athletics — running occasionally against Jack Lovelock (though he never beat him). At Trinity Hall he read English, taking a 2.1 in the final part of the Tripos. From Trinity Hall he went on to Westcott House,

training there for the priesthood. He was ordained in 1933 and served his title at St Luke's, Newcastle upon Tyne. The twin son of a clergyman, Forbes Trevor Horan had been sent to school at Sherborne, where he shone on the sports field. The brief army interregnum apart, he was thus a typical enough ordinand of the 1930s, when the clergy still tended to be drawn mainly from the public

schools and the ancient universities.

Horan also ran true to form in choosing to start his ministry in the rugged North East — just as other young curates of the time used boldly to set off from their sheltered theological colleges in places like Wells and Cuddesdon for the Docks and the East End. The first seven years of Horan's ministry were spent in the Newcastle diocese and, but for

the war, he might well have remained there.

In 1940, however, he volunteered to be a naval chaplain — an interesting choice in the light of his earlier army experience but perhaps dictated by his awareness that naval chaplains hold no rank, while army and air force ones do. In any event, his success as an RNVR chaplain was remarkable; it was reflected in the fact that, on his return from the war, he was immediately offered the important living of St Chad's, Shrewsbury, the round church that looks down on the town. He spent seven happy years there before transferring in 1952 to the diocese of Wakefield, where at the invitation of the then bishop, Roger Wilson, he became vicar of Huddersfield.

With the textile industry in transition, it was not an easy time in that Yorkshire town, specialising in manufacturing worsted; but, despite his own southern, privileged background, Horan seems to have been accepted easily enough. There was never any side to him and, though no great preacher or anything like that, he possessed an uncanny way with people. He was also a distinguished trainer of curates — one of the earliest, whom he found at Huddersfield, being Simon Phipps, later to be Bishop of Lincoln.



He was genuinely surprised when in 1960 he found himself invited by Dr Wilfred Askwith, the then Bishop of

Gloucester, to become his suffragan as Bishop of Tewkesbury. Serving both Askwith and his successor, Basil Guy, he was a very popular figure in the Gloucester diocese, taking a particular interest in youth work (it was he who was responsible for appointing Eric Evans, the present Dean of St Paul's, as diocesan youth chaplain).

If he suffered from one weakness, it lay perhaps in the difficulty he experienced in making up his mind — and that in itself may have been enough to prevent his further elevation to the diocesan bench. He retired in 1973 after serving 13 years — easily the longest period he spent in any post — as Bishop suffragan of Tewkesbury.

In his latter years Horan did not enjoy particularly good health, fighting, even before he retired, a long battle with cancer.

His first wife Veronica (a great help to him and the daughter of a former Bishop of Knaresborough), whom he married in 1939, died in 1983 and five years later he married Elizabeth Lancaster. She survives him together with the two sons and two daughters of his first marriage.

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THE INDIAN MUTINY

It is the Englishman's comfort, under the vast difficulty and immense complication of our public affairs, that somebody is supposed to understand them.

ON THIS DAY

May 16, 1858. The Crimean War is perhaps the best known occasion when the paper felt the need to castigate the Government. But four years on it was equally unhappy at the handling of the Indian Mutiny.

THE INDIAN MUTINY

require in our rulers at home a clear vision, a distinct policy, and a complete concert. — In other words, if the Queen's advisers ought to know what they are at, then it is too evident that we have no such security in the present instance. There is no more concert, understanding, fixed purpose, or plan in the Cabinet, than there is in the same number of gentlemen meeting casually in any private room, and it is quite a matter of chance whether they agree or disagree. In any private business this must lead to bankruptcy or ruin, and we see no reason to expect otherwise in the great business of the nation. It appears from their speeches last night that Her Majesty's Ministers did not know a month ago, or even now, in what light to regard the dreadful war we are waging in Oude; whether to consider it a simple invasion, or the suppression of a revolt. They cannot say whether the triple attack on Lucknow, and its final capture, were a succession of violent outrages, or noble achievements in a just and honourable cause...

THE TIMES
Opposi
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FLIGHTS

■ STENA Line has added new holiday packages for this summer through a deal with Minotel Hotels in Germany and Austria. Prices start at £76 per person for one night, to include ferry crossing, with extra nights from £34 each. Details: 01233 211010.



HOTELS

■ **EMBASSY Leisure Breaks** is offering two weekend racing breaks at Newmarket next month. For £189, punters can have two nights' accommodation, a guided tour, a racecard and transport to and from the track. The first weekend is on June 21-23. Details: 0345 581811.

■ **AIRWAVES** has a one-week B&B break at the Vista Bay Club in the Seychelles for £499 for the rest of this month, and £599 in June. Flights on Saturdays from Manchester. Details: 0181-875 1188.

■ **THE ITALIAN** luxury cruise-ship *Rhapsody* leaves Genoa on three dates in June to visit Naples, Alexandria, Port Said, Ashdod, Rhodes, Piraeus and Capri. Ember Travel have spaces from £699 per person — a reduction of almost half on the brochure price. Details: 0181-337-8053.

■ **A TWO-WEEK** break at the four-star Turtle Beach hotel on Tobago is available through Holiday Place for £499 per person, including return flights from Gatwick. Details: 017-435 8071.

■ RAIL enthusiasts can travel on a Pacific-class steam locomotive and stay in a former railway hotel on a weekend break starting on June 8 at the Jarvis Crewe Arms hotel. Priced at £95.75 per person, the offer includes one night's accommodation and dinner.

■ **THE OLD Course Hotel** at St Andrews is offering golfing breaks with guaranteed tee times on its privately owned Duke's Course. Price is £160 per person per night, including breakfast and dinner and one round of golf. Details: 01334 474371.

■ **SPANISH** hotel chain Sol Meliá, with some 75 hotels across Europe, is offering 50 per cent discounts for children under 15 staying in their own room when holidaying with

■ **THE CHESTER Grosvenor Hotel** is offering three nights for the price of two over the Spring Bank Holiday weekend. Priced at £145 per person, the offer includes a champagne reception and free car parking in Chester city centre. Details: 01244 324024.

■ **BRITISH Airways Executive Club** members earn 100 bonus air miles when signing up for communications company AT&T's telephone calling card before June 30. Details: 0800 252078.

FAX: 0171 481 9313

مكتبة من الاصل

Opposite rules on smoking

World Airlines, which is starting 44 flights a week from London City to Amsterdam, is to allow smoking. "I think that smokers have been alienated to the extreme in the past," says Nich Stolberg, its chairman.

Meanwhile, American Airlines is banning smoking on all its 238 transatlantic services from June 1. "A growing majority of our customers tell us they want non-smoking flights," says Hans Mirka, senior vice-president.

Sickening fun

What is claimed to be the world's tallest and longest upside-down rollercoaster ride opens today at the Busch Gardens theme park near Tampa in Florida. Called Montu, it is part of a hundred-million dollar expansion of the park and has the world's largest inverted loop at 104 feet, plus three smaller ones. The three-minute ride includes three seconds of weightlessness.

Happy returns

The opening of the proposed £1 billion fifth terminal at Heathrow airport has been delayed for at least 12 months.

Since the public inquiry on it began on May 16 last year, three inspectors have sat for 151 days, heard 80 witnesses, studied 2,000 official documents and received 13,000 written representations.

Sixty "regulars" from the inquiry secretariat have met every day in the Ramada Hotel. Many have spent an hour each morning in the hotel's gymnasium before studying developments. Now the hotel, which has set aside a conference hall, meeting rooms and bedrooms, is holding a first birthday party to thank them for providing £1 million in income.

Rebirth of the Caribbean

By Tony Dawe

ONE of the Caribbean's most exquisite resorts has reopened as the region continues its struggle to repair the damage inflicted by the hurricanes Luis and Marilyn which tore through several islands last September.

Cap Juluca hotel on the British island of Anguilla has spent nearly £7 million on a renovation programme which included reconstructing its mile-long, white-sand beach, replanting much of the 179-acre site and repairing all the roofs of its properties.

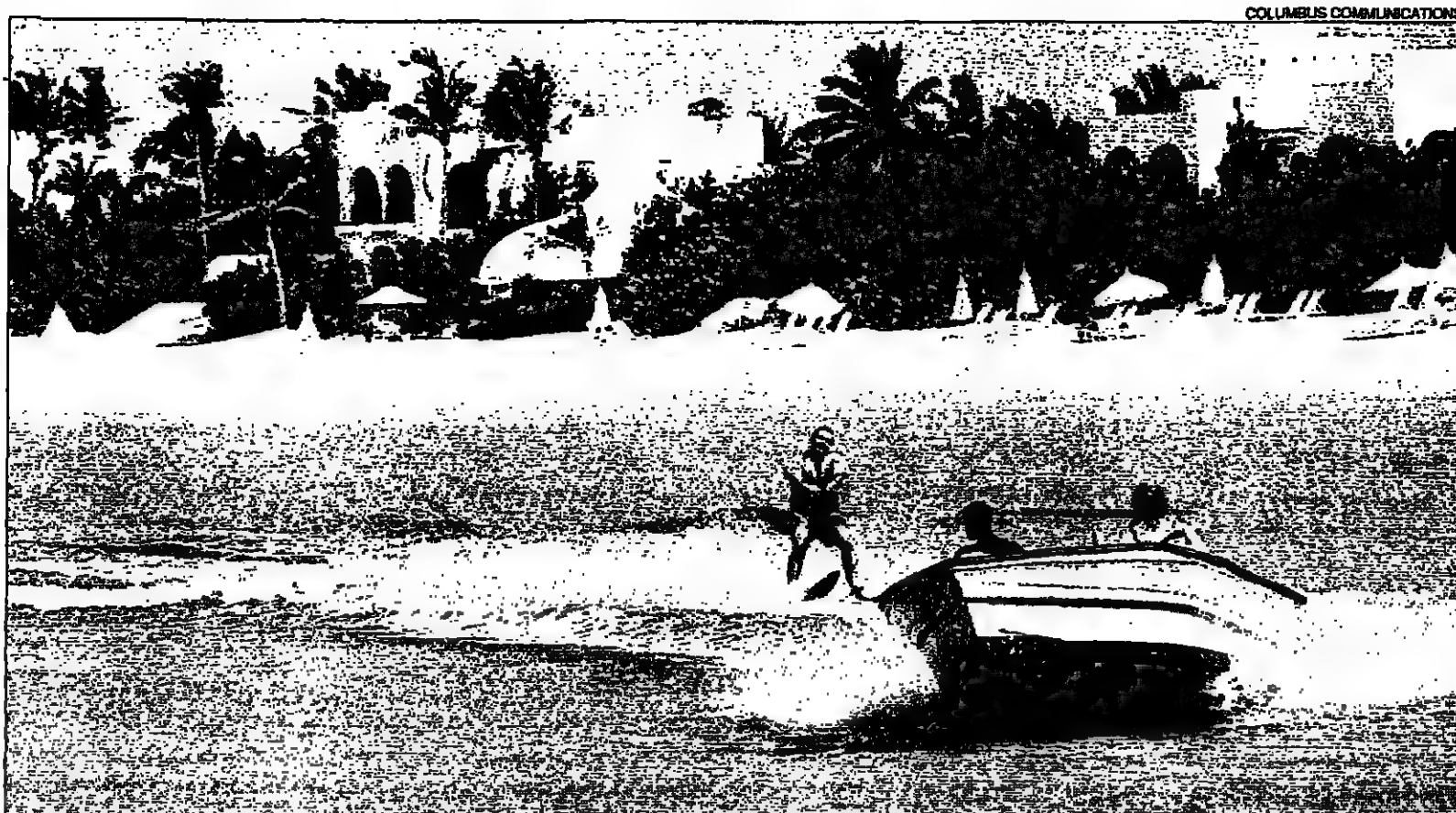
A dredger spent five months pumping sand from the bottom of the bay in front of the hotel back on to the beach. Charles Hickox, the hotel's managing director, said: "The scale of this operation has been enormous and no expense was spared in returning Cap Juluca to its former beauty."

"Once the sand was back in place, beach access fairways were reconstructed on more than 70 pilings, and 75,000 stabilising plants were also added."

Cap Juluca, voted one of the world's top tropical resorts by *Condé Nast Traveler*, is the last leading hotel to reopen on Anguilla but several smaller ones remain closed, their windows boarded up and stairs to the beach lurching crazily into the air.

The story is the same elsewhere in the Caribbean. On Antigua, which took the full force of Hurricane Luis, some hotels reopened for Christmas while others are still rebuilding.

Bettina Mourier, manager of Galleon Beach near Nelson's Dockyard and popular with British visitors, said: "We took our first guest after the hurricane on December 23 but it was a real struggle to be open by then. Cottages on the beach were devastated; I lost my own home half way up the



The holiday resort of Cap Juluca on Anguilla, which has now been reconstructed after the damage of last September's hurricanes

hillside and much of the resort was covered in mud, debris and fallen palms."

At Galley Bay on the western side of the island the devastation was even greater and the hotel still faces a battle to be ready for the next winter season. Further north on Nevis the worst damage was caused by Hurricane Marilyn, which came ten days after Luis and sent tidal waves crashing into beach homes.

The Four Seasons hotel also employed a dredger for several weeks to rebuild its part of the famous Pinney's Beach. Inland the effect of the hurricanes was less severe. James Milnes Gaskell owner of the Montpelier Plantation Inn,

where the Princess of Wales has stayed, said: "We suffered some structural damage but the worst effect was that holidaymakers in Europe and North America assumed that the entire Caribbean had been devastated and it was difficult to persuade them otherwise."

Jane Roche, marketing manager of Simply Caribbean, the Harrogate-based tour operator which features dozens of hotels in the region, said: "I am delighted to see that Cap Juluca and so many other hotels have recovered so well from the hurricanes. We visit all properties in our brochure regularly and can advise customers on exactly how the resorts are fairing."

First class passengers get a free trip to Paris

By Jonathan Prynne, Transport Correspondent

THE first of an expected flood of cut-price deals on the high-speed Eurostar trains was launched yesterday with an offer of free trips to Paris and Brussels for first class passengers.

From yesterday, purchasers of premium or business first class return tickets from Waterloo or Ashford stations are entitled to claim a free standard class return ticket for later travel.

These, in turn, can be upgraded to a first class return on payment of a £50 supplement. The tickets are valid to Lille and Calais as well as the French and Belgian capitals.

The only restriction on the free tickets is that the seats must be booked at least seven days before travel and the trips have to be completed by December 31. The tickets are fully transferable.

Richard Edgeley, managing director of European Passenger Services (EPS), said: "The free ticket offer provides an

instant reward for our thousands of regular travellers.

"We hope it will encourage new customers to see for themselves why Eurostar is the obvious choice for business travel to Paris or Brussels."

The deal is certain to be followed by a wide range of ticket offers and promotions as London & Continental Railways (LCR) completes its takeover of EPS, the British arm of Eurostar, from the Government. The handover was given the green light by Brussels last month when European Union officials bestowed their approval on the £1.4 billion subsidy that will be given to LCR.

Although the formal transfer of ownership is not expected to take place until the start of next month, senior LCR personnel have already taken over a number of the key jobs at EPS.

Responsibility for the long-expected overhaul of Eurostar's marketing is being left

largely to Virgin, one of the six shareholders in LCR. Innovations are likely to include much cheaper lowest fare tickets to fill seats on the trains, and a wider range of classes. These are expected to be announced on Tuesday.

Although Eurostar is now widely acclaimed as a technical success, many trains, particularly on the Brussels service, continue to run less than one third full. On some poorly used services, one half of the train is now "closed down" rather than passengers and staff being thinly spread around throughout its 18 carriages.

Eurostar is believed to be losing up to £200 million a year and LCR is committed to stemming the losses within two years of taking it over. Regional Eurostar services from Scotland and the north of England start later this year, replacing the near-empty InterCity link trains that EPS has been running in their place.

Europe picks up no-frills baton

As the push for ever-cheaper air fares goes too far? What ever the final outcome of the investigation into the cause of last weekend's crash of the 27-year-old DC9 in the Florida Everglades, travellers will inevitably be concerned about the whole concept of very low-cost, no-frills airlines.

Valujet has come from nowhere to dominate the cut-price market in America in under three years. Passengers were unperturbed by a spate of minor incidents and even by an on-board fire which led the safety authorities to keep an especially close watch on the way its ageing fleet of 50 twin jets was operated.

By paying their pilots and cabin crew little more than half the "going" rate, offering no inflight service and keeping the jets in the air for the maximum possible time, the company was able to offer a ticket from Washington to Atlanta for £72 compared with its mainline rivals' price of £245. And that, it seemed, was all that mattered. Not only to the passengers; shareholders too loved the airline as Valujet's profits soared.

Since low-cost flights first appeared in the US in 1988 the number of passengers flying on the routes has tripled from about 33 million to over 100 million. According to the US Department of Transportation the lower fares have saved domestic passengers in America some £4 billion.

Now airlines in Europe are beginning to look enviously at their success and introducing similar "no-frills" flights with ultra-low fares. There is no suggestion that they are in any way unsafe or that they are cutting corners in the way



The Travel Business HARVEY ELLIOTT

the aircraft are operated. Instead they are using the latest technology to reduce the costs of selling tickets.

Typical of the new entrants is Airjet, a French airline operating a business-class only service twice a day between London City airport and Paris. Passengers buy a smart card which is "loaded" with credits for a given number of flights. No ticket is needed and the card is read by a machine at the airport which prints a boarding card and deducts one of the credits. Other airlines, such as Easyjet and Richard Branson's new acquisition Euro-Belgian, are following suit.

Richard Branson said last week that the days of "over-priced air travel" are over and that Virgin Express tickets would cost around a quarter of existing fares.

Now British Airways is to experiment with a pilot scheme between Gatwick and Aberdeen this summer which will do away with paper tickets. BA does not believe in smart cards yet but will enable passengers on the route to use their credit cards to print out a boarding card at the airport.

The changes are happening at lightning speed. But the bedrock on which the entire aviation industry is built is customer confidence. And if "cheap" ever becomes synonymous with "dangerous" in the travelling public's mind the whole concept may be threatened. As an industry leader once told me: "If you think safety is expensive - try having an accident."

Airport rail link will ease the way into New York

FROM QUENTIN LETTS IN NEW YORK

TRAVELLING to New York should be easier in future, following the approval of a long-overdue rail link for the city's JFK airport.

The New York Port Authority has approved a \$1 billion plan to build an elevated rail track which will connect the busy airport to New York's subway system.

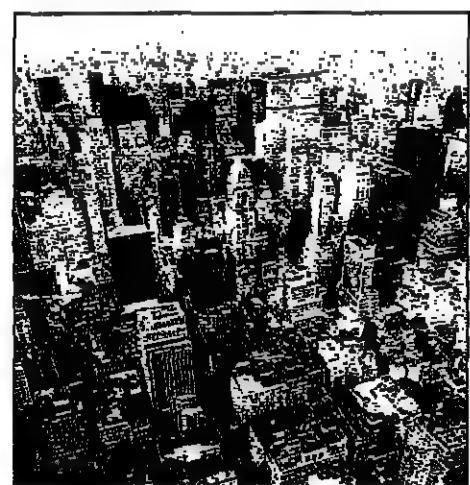
The airport stands 15 miles east of Manhattan and since its opening in 1948 there have been 20 attempts, all frustrated, to build a rail link.

The absence of a rail line to the airport has long discredited New York's claims to be a popular tourist destination.

Air passengers faced an irritating bus ride or a \$30 taxi fare and the journey, through heavy traffic and over ill-paved roads, did nothing for the Big Apple's image. Kennedy Airport is often rated one of the worst by international travellers.

Officials suggest, perhaps optimistically, that the rail link will be ready by 2001 and \$25 million has already been identified for preliminary works.

Certain aspects of the scheme have yet to be agreed, such as the fact that the plan currently necessitates a train change in the heart of the city's Queens borough - no place for *ingénues* to be wandering alone with laden bags. The



The Big Apple: A new rail link is welcome

Port Authority intends to raise the money for the railway from current charges on air travellers. The only obstacle now faced by the project is the approval of the airlines who have a say over the use of such moneys and who have in the past been difficult about funds being spent on anything but improvements to the airport itself.

Few takers for the flying bedrooms

AIRLINES who operate ultra long range Airbus A340 jets built by Airbus Industrie - the European rival to Boeing - can now install a flying bedroom to ensure that passengers get a good night's sleep on very long flights, Harvey Elliott writes.

By lowering the floor of the cargo compartment, Airbus has been able to design a range of optional lay-outs for the bedroom which range from a ten-bed dormitory to a cosy twin-bedded "honey-moon suite".

Mock-ups of possible designs for the bedroom are now being shown to potential customers at the Airbus headquarters in Toulouse, but so far no one has ordered the modification.

Virgin and some Arab carriers are thought to be considering the possibility of fitting at least one of their A340s with bedrooms but most airlines believe that the additional cost, the loss of valuable cargo revenue and the higher fares which would have to be charged for the bed would be prohibitive.

An Airbus spokesman said: "The beds are arranged in bunks but are wider than normal and are particularly comfortable. Although obviously the twin-bedded room would be ideal for honeymooners we could not install a double bed."

Each suite has its own toilet, hanging space, lockers and sitting area, as well as full height ceilings enabling passengers to stand up while getting ready for bed.

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS EDITOR Lindsay Cook

THURSDAY MAY 16 1996

Barings chief apologises for Leeson fraud

By Robert Miller

THE most senior directors in charge of Barings at the time of the £860 million crash, yesterday issued a public apology over their failure to spot Nick Leeson's fraudulent trading in the Far East money markets.

But they dismissed as "grossly absurd" and "a fantastical idea" the suggestion that they had conspired to cover up Leeson's activities to gain large personal bonuses.

Speaking at the outset of an often acrimonious two-hour appearance in front of the Commons Treasury Select Committee, Peter Baring, the former chairman, told MPs: "It goes without saying that all of us involved in the management of Barings prior to its insolvency deeply regret the damage to investors in the debt and preference capital of Barings and to the Barings Foundation, the anxiety for staff and the disruption to the business."

In spite of repeated questioning from Labour and Conservative MPs, Mr Baring refused to say who he thought was to blame for failing to spot that Leeson was a fraudster. He said: "I know who I think is responsible but it is not for me to make that judgment."

When it became clear in late February last year that the 23-year-old merchant bank had gambled away more than twice its capital, Mr Baring said: "It was the last thing I expected. It was absolutely inconceivable." He added that there were "no other criminals" involved in the Barings debacle other than Leeson.

Mr Baring, 60, who was also speaking on behalf of Andrew Tuckey, his deputy, Peter Norris, former chief executive officer, and Geoffrey Barnett, previously chief operating officer, continued: "Fraud or deception which corrupts the systems of a business is impossible to avoid completely; examples occur regularly. It is clear that Barings' controls were inadequate to discover Leeson's activities until too late. We believe that the changes designed to create an integrated investment banking group within Barings, though in themselves properly conceived, helped to provide the environment in which Leeson's dishonesty remained undetected for too long."

The former chairman, who told MPs he earned £1.25 million in 1993, while Mr Tuckey received £1.95 million, largely based on Leeson's bogus profits, said that until the Kobe earthquake on January 18/19 last year the losses clocked up by the rogue trader "would not have caused insolvency had they been identified."

Mr Baring, who has agreed with the Securities and Futures Authority, the watchdog responsible for brokers and futures dealers, never to work in the City again, said that Barings had previous experience of making high profits for relatively low risk in certain parts of its banking empire.

He added that the merchant bank's management were not surprised at Leeson's apparent success, but concluded "none of us believed this business would last."

Mr Tuckey, who appeared beside his former chairman, said that the Barings Futures (Singapore) operation had strict instructions not to maintain overnight positions that were not matched or hedged.

Committee members spent the allotted two hours questioning Mr Baring and Mr Tuckey and had to postpone calling Mr Norris, who last week was banned from senior SFA registers for three years, plus £10,000 costs, and Mr Barnett, the only one of the four executives exonerated by the SFA investigation.

After the meeting, Sir Tom Arnold, chairman of the House of Commons committee that is conducting its own Barings inquiry, said he thought that MPs would want to call the SFA as well as the Bank of England.



Rosie Purkiss-McEndoo, 2, who plays Molly in the new Safeway TV advertisement, lends Colin Smith a hand

Argyll takes Safeway name

By Sarah Bagnall

COLIN SMITH, chief executive of Argyll Group, yesterday revealed that the supermarket group is changing its name to Safeway and predicted a year of "short-term violent price skirmishes" among food retailers.

Mr Smith said: "The sector is fiercely competitive but there is a much clearer pecking order, in that everyone knows where the price differentials are. Although there will be short-term violent price skirmishes, as there were last year, we do not expect any fundamental changes in pricing." Last year, there were blurrings of price cuts in certain produce lines, such as bananas, and this has continued into the current year with a renewed price war on baked beans.

Mr Smith made his remarks as he unveiled a 7 per cent rise in profits before tax and exceptional items to £401.2 million in the year to March 20. Sales rose 5 per cent to £6.5 billion, with like-for-like sales at the Safeway chain rising 7.8 per cent. Like-for-like sales, excluding petrol, rose 6.1 per cent in the first few weeks of the current year.

Mr Smith said the group was changing its name to Safeway, reflecting the divestment of non-core assets during the year and the desire to communicate a single identity. As a result, the group intends to rebrand its 106 Presto stores as Safeway outlets over the next 18 months at an estimated cost of up to £7 million. Presto, which was the group's original food retailing business, is based in the North-East and Scotland. The final dividend is lifted from 8.1p to 8.7p, making 12.75p for the year, up from 12p. The dividend is due on August 5. The shares fell 3p to 340p.

Tempos, page 28
City Diary, page 29

C&W ends long search for new chief executive

By Eric Reguly

CABLE AND WIRELESS ended six months of management uncertainty with the appointment yesterday of Richard Brown, a veteran of the American telecoms industry, as its new chief executive.

Mr Brown is to be paid a basic annual salary of £650,000, against his predecessor's £400,000, and a performance bonus that could be worth another £650,000. He will also receive share options valued at £2.6 million.

Despite the collapse of merger talks with British Telecom, Mr Brown said he had no intention of finding a buyer for C&W. Instead, he would attempt to build through commercial links with other telecoms operators.

Mr Brown, 48, replaces James Ross, who was ousted in November along with Lord Young of Grafton, the chairman. Rod Olsen, who has been acting chief executive, is to become deputy chief executive with responsibility for the Asia-Pacific region.

Pennington, page 27

PowerGen takes stand on station sale to Eastern

By Christine Buckley

POWERGEN set itself on a collision course with the industry regulator yesterday, fuelled by its anger over the Government's blocking of its bid for Midlands Electricity.

The generator cast doubt on the sale of power stations it is obliged to dispose of to open up competition in the market, until it gets regulatory assurances on how it can operate. Ed Wallis, chief executive, said: "We don't doubt that the veto was a political decision. Now we want regulatory certainty and some idea of how we are allowed to expand the business."

The company also said that it would stick to plans to buy a regional electricity business, or make another sizeable acquisition, rather than deplete its buying power by offering large-scale shareholder benefits.

It said yesterday that it would spend about £400 million on a share buy-back of up to 10 per cent of its equity. This will be paid for by the company's sale of its stakes in Midlands and the National Grid. Mr Wallis said that buying a regional company could still be on the cards, given a shift in political and/or regulatory sentiment.

PowerGen risks a fresh Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry over its stand-off on the power station sales to Eastern Group.

Pennington, page 27

Hinchliffe waits on DTI action

By Jason Nisse

STEPHEN HINCHLIFFE, the flamboyant businessman who has built up a 1,000-shop retail chain in just two years, will learn today if he has to fight moves to disqualify him as a director.

The Department of Trade and Industry is due to start proceedings to disqualify him as a director after a report by the liquidators of En-tout-cas, a tennis court maker that collapsed in 1994.

Mr Hinchliffe's Chase Investments sold En-tout-cas, by then renamed Boxgrey, in a £1 million deal shortly before its collapse. This was enough to cover a loan from Chase to Boxgrey.

A spokesman for Mr Hinchliffe said the action was "rubbish" and refused to talk in detail until proceedings are issued.

Mr Hinchliffe's Facia group owns some of the high street's best known names, including



Hinchliffe: besieged

Sock Shop, Saxone and Red or Dead. But in recent weeks it has had to deal with its landlords sending bailiffs to some of its shops, a qualified audit report on one of its company's accounts, prosecutions for late accounts at Facia, and is now trying to raise extra finance in London, New York and Frankfurt.

Brave face, page 29

Pay growth disappoints the City

By Janet Bush

MODEST but unexpected acceleration in average earnings growth disappointed the City yesterday and was seen as ruling out a further cut in base rates.

The Office for National Statistics said that average earnings growth in the year to March was 3.75 per cent. February's 3.50 per cent and January's 3.25 per cent were revised upwards by 0.25 per cent.

The Treasury played down the implications for inflation. Officials noted that 3.75 per cent earnings growth is still very low, compared with, for example, an average of 9.75 per cent in 1990. They also noted that the small upward movement in earnings growth appears to reflect a rise in pay settlements last autumn of about 0.5 per cent but that settlements had since levelled off.

Unemployment total falls to five-year low

By Philip Bassett, Industrial Editor

THE Government yesterday proclaimed Britain's unemployment as the lowest in any major European country after the number of people out of work and claiming benefit fell to a five-year low.

Although the 3,200 drop in seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment was less than expected, Whitehall believes that a range of special factors may have affected the latest month's figures, and it is sticking to its view that unemployment is continuing to fall by about 10,000 a month.

The figures prompted Opposition accusations that the decline in unemployment is petering out. However, ministers cited new figures from Eurostat, the European Commission's statistical arm, showing that unemployment in Britain, at a rate of 7.8 per cent, is now not only well below the European average of 11 per cent but lower than in Germany, France, Italy and Spain.

Attacking over-regulation of the labour market, Eric Forth, the Employment Minister, said: "This Government does not erect such barriers to jobs. As a result, we have more of our people in jobs and fewer out of work than any other major European country."

Michael Meacher, Shadow Employment Secretary, said that the smaller than expected fall "shows that the decline in unemployment is rapidly petering out", and said that Government-promoted changes in the labour market were leading to a lack of demand in the economy, which threatened to throw the country back into recession.

For the first time, the Government published an economic assessment of the monthly figures, which suggested that the labour market was continuing to improve. Although it admitted that recently monthly figures have been "variable", it said that "activity in the labour market remains high, employment is growing and unemployment falling".

Figures from the Office for National Statistics showed that seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in April by 3,200, to 2,183,500. Unadjusted, "headline" unemployment fell by 6,880, to 2,223,919. Adjusted unemployment was at its lowest since April 1991.

However, while male unemployment fell by 5,500, female unemployment rose by 2,300. Six regions of Britain — mainly in the South — saw unemployment fall, but it rose in five other, mainly northern, regions.

Whitehall officials cited special factors that may have adversely affected the figures, including an earlier count date, an end-of-year effect and the BSE crisis.



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BREITLING

1884

INSTRUMENTS FOR PROFESSIONALS

Watches of Switzerland

Options for change at C&W Littlechild's advice to PowerGen Guidance, please, for happy retirements

Holding the line for 1997

DICK BROWN was noticeably short of clues yesterday about just what he plans for Cable and Wireless when he arrives in July. As an outside candidate for the chief executive's post he probably does not have much of an idea himself yet. Now might be a good time to give him some help.

C&W, after the collapse of merger talks with British Telecom, is having trouble justifying its existence. The American is joining a company that looks like an investment trust but does not act like one.

He inherits a presence in some 50 countries. Typically, C&W buys a non-controlling stake in the second biggest telecoms operator in any given market, such as Optus in Australia, and profits when that company floats or becomes strong enough to put a dent in the main operator.

C&W's problem is partly that this scattergun approach has left it with too many minority positions in too many countries, and partly that it does not know when to leave well alone. Instead of letting the local team decide what is best for their patch, head office insists on parachuting in one of its own to guide them. A true investment trust does not work that way.

Mr Brown may decide to stick with the investment trust approach, but doing so would be unwise because conglomerates,

are not the most efficient generators of value — or so says the stock market. One choice is to become more of an operator and less of an investor. He could clear out all but the largest and most promising minorities and become more imaginative in what he does with those.

Hongkong Telecom, the biggest company in the portfolio, would be the best place to start. C&W has ruled out selling all or part of it to mainland Chinese interests even though there are plenty of geopolitical pundits who think Swire Pacific was smart in doing just that with Cathay Pacific. There is a big risk that the Chinese will tamper with Hongkong Telecom, but it is one worth taking. Hongkong Telecom is the dominant phone company and Peking probably can be persuaded that the territory's role as a leading financial centre would be jeopardised if it were not left alone.

But C&W should not stop there. Hongkong Telecom sits on the doorstep of the world's biggest potential market and any number of big operators, ranging from AT&T to the about-to-

be-privatised Deutsche Telekom, would love an entry though a partnership or alliance. C&W should try to persuade Peking that linking Hongkong Telecom with other phone groups would enhance the company's value and therefore the attraction of the territory as a telecoms hub. With little more than a year left before the Union Jack comes down, time is running out. Securing Hongkong Telecom's future should be Mr Brown's first priority.

A regulator writes...

ED WALLIS of PowerGen is scanning the post for a letter that will set his mind at rest. Left at the altar by Midlands, he wants a promise from Stephen Littlechild, the electricity regulator, of his blessing for any future match. Professor Littlechild has been kind enough to indicate his response.

Dear Ed, May I at first express my sympathy for your earlier disappointment, even if I did do my



best to bring it about. I was unhappy about your merger with Midlands purely on the grounds that the sort of link you proposed went against the structure of the industry I inherited as regulator. That I was one of the people who first created that structure, you may be assured, had no bearing on my decision.

The Government backed my views — a pleasant change, that — on rather different grounds. We all know that the block on your merger with Midlands by Ian Lang, President of the Board of Trade, was a political decision. It was aimed at preventing further damaging takeovers ahead of an election.

You want a written guarantee from me now that any future

moves you make to enhance your market position will not meet regulatory opposition. I am afraid it would be irresponsible of me to grant your wishes. For a start, I fail to see how your purchase of Midlands and the sale I required of your power plant are linked.

Your own projections show that by the year 2000 you and the privatised nukes will have 17 per cent of the generating market. National Power 21 per cent and various independents will be between them control 26 per cent. That sounds to me pretty close to the sort of competitive market in generation that we should have created six years ago.

Any assurance I give would not, of course, be binding, on me or on any successor to this post, so I am not quite sure what use it would be. In any event, recent events at Ofgas do not much incline me to be generous. Clare Spottiswoode has shown the political capital to be made out of being tough on regulated utilities. Any show of tenderness now might be my last.

You will have to plough your own furrow on this one, and

trust like the rest of us to the mercies of whoever may be running the country at the relevant time. Life goes on, and yesterday's profits statement from you does not suggest it is too arduous.

Apologies for being so blunt. Yours, Stephen.

Pensions mess still in a tangle

IT would be a happy day if yesterday's publication by the Securities and Investments Board on Serps-related personal pension policies drew a final line under the whole ghastly personal pension mis-selling scandal. Sadly not so.

The SIB says it has conducted research into special personal pensions sold by life companies to those tempted to opt out of the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme by Government advertising campaigns of the late 1980s and hugely generous incentives to do so. As a result of this research, which was double-checked by Coopers & Lybrand, the SIB has ruled out a full-scale

Serps review. Just as well, given that the inquiry into the million-plus people wrongly advised to shun their occupational pension scheme is bogged down and years behind schedule.

With some notable exceptions, life companies are still up to their old tricks. When confronted with something nasty — in this case a compensation and costs bill of up to £4 billion — the insurers hope that if they stall long enough it will all go away. Wrong. As Sir Andrew Large, the SIB chairman, made clear yesterday, some tough disciplinary action on the pension review foot-draggers can be expected shortly.

More pertinent, however, is what happens now. Both main political parties are publicly committed to making us all do more to provide for a financially comfortable future. And rightly so, given the demographics. Frank Field, never short of common sense on the subject, made clear earlier this week his view that the 1950s and 1960s that saw the full flowering of a cradle-to-grave benefits system for all were a historical anomaly.

But what exactly are we supposed to do? It would be helpful for a start if we knew how much we should save, and what pitance will come from the State. The first need is for a proper educational campaign to help us plan for a happy retirement.

Greenalls hit by fears for FT-SE place

By ALASDAIR MURRAY

SHARES in Greenalls, the pub and leisure group, took a beating yesterday as fears grew that it could lose its place in the FT-SE 100 index after the next review. Greenalls' shares fell 20½p to 590½p, despite a 44 per cent increase in half-year profits to £57 million. Investors are worried that the share price will tumble if the company drops out of the FT-SE 100 and FT-SE index funds sell their stakes.

Greenalls' place in the FT-SE 100 is under threat after the merger of United News & Media and MAI and from the recent flotations of Orange and Railtrack.

Greenalls' profits were given a boost by the inclusion of Boddington pubs, which the company purchased last year for £500 million. Restructuring is now almost complete and Boddington has added £13 million profits to the group in the six months to March 29.

Greenalls added that it intended to concentrate on organic growth in the second

half but hoped to make cost savings of £18 million over the year from the integration of Boddington.

Operating profit on continuing operations was up 6.8 per cent to £60.7 million. The hotel and leisure division increased profits by 38 per cent to £16 million, helped by a strong performance by the enlarged branded pubs and restaurants businesses. Sales of food and drink in the division increased by around 13 per cent.

De Vere hotels benefited from the improving market and profits rose 10 per cent to £10.6 million. Occupancy was up 3 percentage points to 69 per cent. The company said it was continuing its exit from three-star hotels and plans to sell a further three hotels in the second half. The retailing and wholesaling division increased profits 20 per cent to £21.6 million. The interim is 8 per cent up at 6.22p, payable July 5.

Tempus, page 28

Shares hit by Arjo pessimism

By PHILIP PANGALOS

SHARES in Arjo Wiggins Appleton dipped 4p to 174p after the Anglo-French paper group warned its annual meeting that it anticipated "poor" first-half results and an uncertain outlook for the rest of the year.

Cob Stenham, chairman, told shareholders that the pessimism expressed in March remained valid, with the company facing "a number of difficult issues".

Mr Stenham said that just as Arjo was squeezed when the pulp price rose, it should benefit from the current trend of falling prices.

Tempus, page 28

OFT gives warning to energy firms

By CHRISTINE BUCKLEY

THE Office of Fair Trading sounded a sharp warning to energy companies entering new domestic markets, saying they would face court action if they stepped over the mark on marketing and trading.

The warning from John Bridgeman, Director of Fair Trading, came after an inquiry into Swebgas in South West England. Last month, when competition began in the region, nearly 3,000 British Gas customers said that they had been wrongly switched to Swebgas or had been contracted away from British Gas without realising it. Swebgas has satisfied Mr Bridgeman about future practices.

YOU'LL ALWAYS FIND US JUST AHEAD OF THE COMPETITION.

Regina Hlth

54	Safeway	33
55	Sainsbury J	37
35	Tesco	27
	Thorntons	

Compagnie Financière Ottomane SA Grand-Duché de Luxembourg Dividend Notice

Distributions in respect of the year 1995 will be payable on 22 May 1996 as below.

To holders of Ordinary shares
A dividend of FRF 14.00 per share before tax.

To holders of Founders' shares
A dividend of FRF 17.361 per share before tax.

Agreement has been reached with the relevant tax authorities whereby UK resident shareholders submitting correct tax forms and Founders' share coupons numbers 123 and 66 respectively to the paying agents including full details of shareholders' name and address which, together with details of the dividend payment will be forwarded to the Island Revenue, will suffer a deduction of Luxembourg withholding tax at the reduced rate of 15%. Together with a further 5% UK tax, the effective tax rate on current dividend payments will be 20%.

This opportunity will be available for all current coupon applications made up to 31 December 1996. Thereafter, all current and previous dividend payments will be subject to the full Luxembourg withholding tax of 25% and UK shareholders wishing to benefit under the UK/Luxembourg Double Tax Treaty must apply for repayment of income tax in the normal way.

The dividend payable to registered ordinary shareholders will be in sterling at the exchange rate on 1 May 1996, when the shares were listed ex-dividend, of FRF 7.75 equals £1.

Holders of ordinary bearer shares coupon 123 and Founders' shares coupon 66 will be paid in sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the day the coupons are cleared for payment.

Holders of coupons 123 and 66 should apply for dividend application forms to:

Burley Global Securities Services
5 Angel Court
Thamesmead Street
London
EC2R 7BT
15 May 1996

With the approval of our shareholders at the AGM in July, we're changing our name from Argyll Group PLC to Safeway plc. It's a change which, along with the 1995/6 results announced this week, underlines the growing strength of Safeway. Our sales, market share and profit are all growing. And we're leading the industry in making shopping easier for our customers. When it comes to new ideas, Safeway is always one step ahead.

SAFEWAY

STOCK MARKET

MICHAEL CLARK

Utilities suffer again on Brown's threat of levy

UTILITY companies came under the hammer again after the Labour Party threatened to impose a special levy on them if it gets into power at the next election. Electricity, water and gas suppliers all fell sharply as Gordon Brown, the Shadow Chancellor, again raised the possibility of introducing a special utility levy.

It proved too much for those already under threat of tougher regulatory pressures. PowerGen, which unveiled a reasonable set of figures and promised to buy back its own shares, fell 10p to 537p.

There were also falls in Yorkshire Electricity, 18p to 744p, Southern Electric, 15p to 798p, London Electricity, 12p to 740p, and Southern Water, 7p to 693p. British Gas continued to lose ground, ending 6p easier at 189p.

The rest of the market again took its lead from the FT-SE 100 index closed near its best of the day, with a rise of 16.5 points to 3,776.2 after the Dow Jones put on nearly 50 points in early trading.

Bid speculation continued to swirl around Bank of Scotland as the price rose 9p to 258p. On Monday, Standard Life confirmed its 32.2 per cent stake was up for sale. The sale, reckoned to be worth £900 million, could be the prelude to a full bid. The entire company is capitalised at almost £3 billion.

British Steel shrugged off recent weakness, closing 3½p better at 183p after giving a positive presentation to brokers in Sheffield. Shell jumped 9p to 999p, with Merrill Lynch, the broker, suggesting the shares could reach 970p in the short term after last week's bumper first-quarter profits news.

A buy recommendation from BZW ahead of next week's figures lifted Comstar, the textiles producer, 10p to 427p.

Several large lines of stock came on offer, including 4.9 million P&O at 508p, leaving the price 2p easier at 518p. There was also reckoned to be four million Prudential Corporation on offer as the price slipped 2p to 443p.

Cable and Wireless, the takeover target, fell 5p to 464p after naming the American Richard Brown as its new chief executive after months of agonising over the decision. He is currently chief executive of HR Block, parent company



Alistair Arley of Century Inns, subject of a major placing

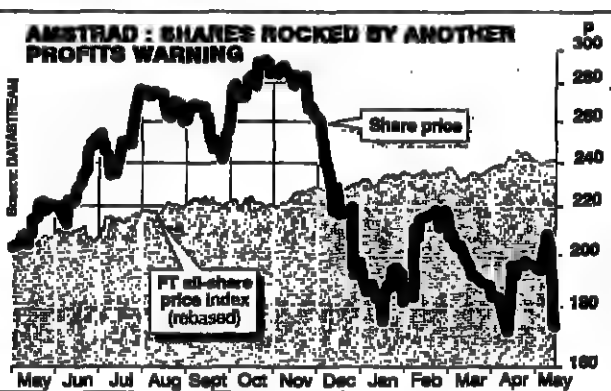
of ComputServe. Mr Brown faces the task of steering C&W back on a growth track after the breakdown of merger talks with BT. City opinion suggests the group has lost its way and is merely drifting.

BT rose 7½p to 334p ahead of figures later today. These are likely to be overshadowed by publication next week of Ofel's pricing formula. In the

Electrowatt, the Swiss group, has disposed of its 40 per cent stake in Eurodis Electron. The 23.6 million shares were placed by UBS, the broker, with 50 institutions at 220p a share, valuing the entire stake at about £52 million. Eurodis ended 4p firmer at 230p, but the move surprised talk of a bid.

wake of Ofgas's price formula, there is a concern that BT may be forced to drop prices and cut jobs.

Argyll, the supermarket chain, slipped 3p to 340p with a strong surge in profits and increased sales being countered by news of a reduced margins. Pre-tax profits before exceptional items grew from £175.6 million to £401.2 million with like-for-like sales almost



AMSTAR: SHARES ROCKED BY ANOTHER PROFITS WARNING

bled and the news that a large chunk of the company had changed hands. UBS, the broker, has placed Schroder Venture Capital's remaining 17 per cent stake in Century with a total of 14 institutions. The 6.75 million shares were placed at 133p each.

Century, whose chief executive is Alistair Arley, came to market via UBS towards the end of last year after attempts at an earlier flotation by Smith New Court had to be pulled when the Office of Fair Trading launched an inquiry into the tied-house trade.

Arjo Wiggins Appleton nursed a fall of 4p at 174p, with Cob Stenham, chairman, confirming City speculation that first-half results from the paper supplier will be disappointing.

A profits warning from Amstar Consumer Electronics left its 32½p down at 173p as more than two million shares changed hands. The group says profits at its Dancall Telecom subsidiary would fall to live up to expectations. It blamed blaming overcapacity in the market-place.

Half-year figures from Greenalls, Britain's biggest publisher, offered few surprises but the shares fell 20p to 590p as market-makers took action to avoid a large seller of the shares.

Commercial Union rose 6p to 62½p despite a downturn in first-quarter figures showing a drop in profits.

GILT-EDGED: Hopes of an imminent cut in interest rates took a knock after the latest unemployment and average earnings information. Prices at the longer end of the market closed near the bottom, with losses stretching to 1½ after attempts at a rally towards the close quickly fizzled out.

In the futures pit, the June series of the long gilt ended 1½ down at £108½ as a total of 60,000 contracts were completed.

In long, treasury 8 per cent fell £1½ to 597½, while at the shorter end treasury 8 per cent 2000 finished seven ticks off at £102½.

NEW YORK: Blue chips moved back into favour on Wall Street to maintain the strong momentum of five strong sessions. The Dow Jones industrial average was 28.81 points higher by midday at 5,653.52.

MAJOR INDICES

New York (midday):	
Dow Jones	5653.52 (+28.81)
S&P Composite	668.06 (+2.40)
Tokyo:	
Nikkei Average	23055.97 (+754.52)
Hong Kong:	
Hang Seng	10863.63 (+45.99)
Amsterdam:	
EOE index	558.93 (+1.02)
Sydney:	
AO	2260.2 (-1.4)
Frankfurt:	
DAX	2528.75 (+0.02)
Singapore:	
Straits	2321.50 (+43.67)
Brussels:	
General	9214.22 (+20.33)
Paris:	
CAC-40	2124.84 (+2.56)
Zurich:	
SKA Gen	784.40 (+1.70)
London:	
FT 30	3776.2 (+16.5)
FT 100	3776.2 (+16.5)
FT-MID 250	4508.8 (-1.0)
FT-SE 100	1911.5 (+0.4)
FT-SE Eurotrack 100	1652.60 (+3.74)
FT-Air-Share	1896.33 (+6.08)
FT Non Financials	2016.79 (+4.29)
FT Fixed Interest	1118.57 (+0.07)
FT Govt Secs	92.27 (+0.21)
Bargains	54002
SEAQ Volume	670.8M
USM (Datastream)	220.35 (+1.72)
US\$	1.5131 (+0.0029)
German Mark	2.3205 (+0.0075)
Exchange Index	84.5 (-0.2)
Bank of England (midday)	1.2134
ESDA	1.0486
RPI	191.5 Mar (278) Jan 1997: 100
RPIX	190.9 Mar (278) Jan 1997: 100

RECENT ISSUES

AIM Distribution	94
Active Imaging	116
Atlantis Jap Wts	24
Atlantis Jap Gwth	7
Biocompatibles Uts	155
CA Courts (105)	120
Calmgorm BS IT Uts	925
Calmgorm Unit Wts	238
Cap for Co's VCT (100)	95
FNIL	39
Garmore Select Jap	96
Garmore Select Wts	32
Just Group	44
Just Group Wts	2
La Senza (150)	158
MSB Intl	241
Malden Group	275
Milium & Cop (278)	336
Perp Inc & Gth Wts	19
Premiere Group	140
Reflec	58
Singer & Fred AIM Wts	11
Singer & Fred AIM	98
Stra Bus Svs Wts	14
Stra Business Svs	44
Stemmer	53
Torn Holdings	93
Tradeport Fincl	185
Vanguard Media	598
Waterfall (45)	52

RIGHTS ISSUES

Knex D'Arcy n/p	1
On Demand n/p (180)	1
Queensburgh n/p (28)	2

MAJOR CHANGES

RIBES:	
Celltech	673p (-38p)
Alders	223p (-12p)
Bluebird Toys	245p (+13p)
Scotia	800p (+18p)
Micro Focus	950p (+30p)
FALLS:	
Atlas Equip	788p (-10p)
Danica B Sys	830p (-10p)
Wace	204p (-19p)

Closing Prices Page 31

TEMPUS

Taking the safe way

THERE is no doubting the strength of Britain's leading food retailers. Given the growth prospects, the sector as a whole is under-rated but the future lies with the big four grocers. Successful inroads into higher margin non-food combined with the decline of the discount retailers augurs well for Britain's superstore owners.

The question is which of the four companies offers the best return. Argyl - henceforth Safeway - is nothing up sales gains, sealing market share from rivals, and is well on course to reach its sales per square foot target of £15. But what then?

Profits should grow in the medium term with efficiency gains that help offset the investment in sales through keener pricing. The store opening programme is aggressive at 16 for the current year but Safeway, as with

the sector as a whole, will soon be cash neutral and it needs to find a use for its funds. The retailer is priming itself for a share buyback, which could be earnings enhancing up to a share price of about 600p. With a current price of 340p there is plenty of latitude not least because Safeway made a tidy £123 million through the unwinding of cross shareholdings with European retailers. The remaining question remains one of long-term growth. Rival grocers have developed extra legs - Sainsbury in DIY and the USA, Tesco in continental Europe - but Safeway has yet to venture elsewhere. Safeway shares are trading at about 12 times earnings, a small discount to Tesco. This looks fair and there is still growth in the sector as a whole but Safeway needs a more imaginative strategy to narrow the gap with the market leader.

PERPETUAL PICKS

PENSIONS

PERPETUAL gained a large slug of the new money that flooded into personal equity plans in March, gaining £735 million of new funds during the interim period. Success breeds success in fund management: Perpetual grew its funds under management at a compound rate of 60 per cent from 1991 to 1995. Such a rapid rate suggests that Perpetual's "mountain" logo is more of a volcano and investors may wonder when the explosive growth will slow.

So it is interesting that Perpetual intends to attack the pensions market, with plans to launch a group money purchase product within 12 months. Perpetual is not losing ground in Peps, rather the contrary, but there are signs that profit margins

ARJO WIGGINS

RAIN, snow or shine, the weather is never right for Arjo Wiggins Appleton. When pulp prices are rising, the company finds it difficult to pass on the cost quickly enough. When they fall, demand for its products slips away, and, with it, the price increases that the company has managed to achieve.

Arjo is still feeling the effect of destocking by paper merchants who built up supplies last year. Sluggish economic growth on the Continent means demand is weak both for fine paper and for the cardboard paper used for credit cards.

There is probably little Arjo can do to escape the cycle, it is at the mercy of merchants who keep stocks low when the pulp price is falling in an effort to drive down paper prices further. To make matters worse, paper manufacturers have been adding capacity, and another 10 per cent is expected to come on stream in Europe this year.

In spite of Arjo's bearish AGM statement, the share market seems to think that the cycle has hit the bottom and is already second-guessing recovery in 1997. On estimates of £200 million profits, the rating looks modest, at less than 11 times earnings, but another profit warning cannot be ruled out.

GREENALLS

GREENALLS took a battering on the Stock Exchange yesterday for reasons that had little to do with its half-year results. The company was promoted to the FT-SE 100 after the takeover of Forte by Granada earlier this year, but now finds its position under threat from the merger of MAI and United News Media and the recent flotation of Railtrack and Orange. Just as shares in Greenalls were lifted by index funds buying into the company on its entry to the

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES		DOLLAR RATES		WALL STREET	
FT-SE 100	Period	Open	High	Low	Sett
Previous open: 3760.0	Jun 96	3761.0	3760.0	3760.0	3760.0
FT-SE 250	Jun 96	3761.0	3760.0	3760.0	3760.0
Previous open: 4141	Jun 96	4130.0	4130.0	4130.0	4130.0
Three Month Sterling		Open	High	Low	Sett
Previous open: 777.27	Jun 96	777.27	777.27	777.27	777.27
Three Month Euro Yen		Open	High	Low	Sett
Previous open: 112.542	Jun 96	112.542	112.542	112.542	112.542
Long Gilt		Open	High	Low	Sett
Previous open: 120.65	Jun 96	120.65	120.65	120.65	120.65
Japanese Govt Bond		Open	High	Low	Sett
Previous open: 118.05	Jun 96	118.05	118.05	118.05	118.05
German Govt Bond		Open	High	Low	Sett
Previous open: 118.05	Jun 96	118.05	118.05	118.05	118.05
Three Month ECU		Open	High	Low	Sett
Previous open: 2.599	Jun 96	2.599	2.599	2.599	2.599
Euro Swiss Franc		Open	High	Low	Sett
Previous open: 67.43	Jun 96	67.43	67.43	67.43	67.43
Italian Govt Bond		Open	High	Low	Sett
Previous open: 114.00	Jun 96	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00
MONEY RATES (%)		Open	High	Low	Sett
Base Rate: 5.00	Jun 96	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Discount Rate: 5.00	Jun 96	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Treasury Bills (3m): 5.00	Jun 96	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Prime Rate: 5.00	Jun 96	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
EUROPEAN MONEY DEPOSITS (%)		Open	High	Low	Sett
1 month	Jun 96	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3 months	Jun 96	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6 months	Jun 96	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
12 months	Jun 96	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
GOLD/PRECIOUS METALS (Baird & Co)		Open	High	Low	Sett
Gold (1000g)	Jun 96	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00
Silver (1000g)	Jun 96	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Palladium (100g)	Jun 96	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES		Open	High	Low	Sett
Spot	Jun 96	1.5131	1.5131	1.5131	1.5131
3 months	Jun 96	1.5131	1.5131	1.5131	1.5131
6 months	Jun 96	1.5131	1.5131	1.5131	1.5131
12 months	Jun 96	1.5131	1.5131	1.5131	1.5131

THE TIME

CITY DIARY

Home service

Low-calorie pop

Between the lines

Morekay

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Cocoa	1090-1082	1104-1102	1118-1116	1132-1130	1146-1144	1160-1158	1174-1172	1188-1186	1202-1200	1216-1214	1230-1228	1244-1242	1258-1256
Volume	1065-1062	1077-1074	1095-1088	1109-1095	1125-1118	1140-1130	1155-1145	1170-1160	1185-1175	1200-1190	1215-1205	1230-1220	1245-1235

ROBUSTA COFFEE (\$/lb)

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Cocoa	1090-1082	1104-1102	1118-1116	1132-1130	1146-1144	1160-1158	1174-1172	1188-1186	1202-1200	1216-1214	1230-1228	1244-1242	1258-1256
Volume	1065-1062	1077-1074	1095-1088	1109-1095	1125-1118	1140-1130	1155-1145	1170-1160	1185-1175	1200-1190	1215-1205	1230-1220	1245-1235

WHITE SUGAR (\$/cwt)

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Cocoa	1090-1082	1104-1102	1118-1116	1132-1130	1146-1144	1160-1158	1174-1172	1188-1186	1202-1200	1216-1214	1230-1228	1244-1242	1258-1256
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WHEAT & LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Cocoa	1090-1082	1104-1102	1118-1116	1132-1130	1146-1144	1160-1158	1174-1172	1188-1186	1202-1200	1216-1214	1230-1228	1244-1242	1258-1256
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CRUDE OILS (\$/barrel FOB)

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Cocoa	1090-1082	1104-1102	1118-1116	1132-1130	1146-1144	1160-1158	1174-1172	1188-1186	1202-1200	1216-1214	1230-1228	1244-1242	1258-1256
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PRODUCTS (\$/MT)

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Cocoa	1090-1082	1104-1102	1118-1116	1132-1130	1146-1144	1160-1158	1174-1172	1188-1186	1202-1200	1216-1214	1230-1228	1244-1242	1258-1256
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LIFE OPTIONS

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Cocoa	1090-1082	1104-1102	1118-1116	1132-1130	1146-1144	1160-1158	1174-1172	1188-1186	1202-1200	1216-1214	1230-1228	1244-1242	1258-1256
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LIFE OPTIONS

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Cocoa	1090-1082	1104-1102	1118-1116	1132-1130	1146-1144	1160-1158	1174-1172	1188-1186	1202-1200	1216-1214	1230-1228	1244-1242	1258-1256
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LIFE OPTIONS

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Cocoa	1090-1082	1104-1102	1118-1116	1132-1130	1146-1144	1160-1158	1174-1172	1188-1186	1202-1200	1216-1214	1230-1228	1244-1242	1258-1256
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LIFE OPTIONS

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Cocoa	1090-1082												

THE TIMES

CITY DIARY

IoD shows its colours

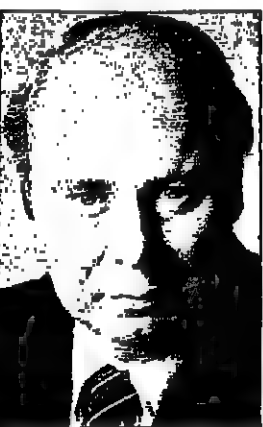
THANKS to John Gummer, the Institute of Directors' flag is flying high over the organisation's Lincoln base. The Environment Secretary came to the rescue after the city council judged the area surrounding the building "too residential" to be spoilt by the flag. John Gummer, county branch secretary, argued that the county council next door was at odds with the United Nations, St George's and Union flags. After nine months of deliberation, Mr Gummer's office says the IoD's blue and white flag can be unfurled.

Star attraction

SAFeway star Harry, who shared the TV screen with a female sidekick for the first time last night, has done wonders for the world of business — but not for the supermarket chain alone. When Jack Hanford, 4, better known as Harry, first appeared in the commercial, Safeway was inundated with calls from viewers wanting to know where to buy the garden seat he happened to be sitting on. Then came callers on the hunt for Jack's jacket, his sheriff's badge...

Home service

AFTER the BBC refused to renew Peter Hobday's contract, the warm voice of Radio 4's *Today* programme has found its way on to the stage at the Building Societies Association conference in Birmingham. Next on set after Angela Knight and Angela Rippon, who spoke at the two-day conference yesterday, Hobday will chair a session on home ownership. Why nice Mr Hobday? According to a BSA spokeswoman: "Why not? He'll just do his bit then toodle off."



Hobday: on stage

A GREAT deal of time and interest had obviously been spent on the rather splendid invitations, emblazoned with a picture of Mr Spock from *Star Trek*, for the launch of the first issue of *London City Airport's bi-monthly magazine* yesterday. What a shame then that some poor person had to put in extra hours cutting and pasting little labels on to the invites with the correct address.

Low-calorie pop

HEAVYWEIGHTS at BZW and Merrill Lynch are wending their way to Champneys in search of low-calorie champagne. For the first time, the health resort is offering its gravity-challenged guests a chance to knock back their favourite tipple without the fear of taking home a champagne belly. For £45, guests can order a bottle of Laurent-Perrier Ultra Brut to accompany their leaves of lettuce. Formerly known as "Sans Sucre", the drink was popular in the 19th century. To the delight of guests, a smoking room has also been opened.

BETWEEN raising funds for the flotation of British Energy, scheduled for mid-July, Robert Hawley, its elegantly coiffured chief executive, has been spotted in Oxford Street, rattling a tin for the Red Cross.

MORAG PRESTON

ECONOMIC VIEW

ANATOLE KALETSKY



No place in government for a more powerful Treasury



View points: Gordon Brown, left, Shadow Chancellor, and John Prescott, Labour's deputy leader, who are at odds over the Treasury's future role

In the 20 years, I have spent observing economic policy in Britain, I have found that one working hypothesis is more useful than any other: the Treasury is almost always wrong. I share, therefore, the horror of Gordon Brown's Shadow Cabinet colleagues at his demand that the Treasury should be given even more power under a future Labour government (or should we say over a future Labour government?)

On Tuesday, the case against Mr Brown's demand for plenipotentiary powers was put with admirable clarity by Labour's deputy leader, John Prescott: "I am less sure than some that the track record of the Treasury justifies widening its role to encompass larger economic and social renewal — of it becoming a Super-Treasury." That sentence must qualify as one of the political understatement of the decade.

Chronicles of the Treasury's blunders over the past 50 years could fill an entire library. The most recent I have encountered is a personal retrospective by Sir Alec Cairncross, Chief Economic Adviser and head of the Government Economic Service under both Tories and Labour from 1961 to 1969: *Managing the British Economy in the 1960s* (Macmillan Press).

The last chapter of this book opens thus: "Like most other decades in British post-war history, the 1960s can be made to seem in retrospect a long series of economic disasters." That sentence could serve as the pithy "mission statement" that Sir Terry Burns, the present Permanent Secretary, has long been seeking for the Treasury. It captures perfectly the attitude of the Treasury in the post-war decades: fatalism about Britain's economic decline, condescension towards anyone who wants to halt it, and disdain for the politicians, industrialists and workers (but never Treasury officials) held to be pulling the country down.

The idea that Mr Brown could convert the defeatist, monetarist Treasury into a dynamic super-ministry committed to "long-term economic and social renewal" would have been implausible even in the 1960s. That, of course, was why one of the first acts of the 1964 Labour Government was to shift power away from the Treasury by creating a new Department of Economic Affairs, of which more below. But Mr Brown's touching faith in the adaptability

Brown's proposed super finance ministry has alarmed Shadow Cabinet colleagues

of Treasury officials is truly astonishing after 17 years of Tory rule. In this time the Treasury has ruthlessly purged anyone not a True Believer in the "basic doctrine" of monetarist economics, which Nigel Lawson rather pompously "enunciated" in his 1984 Mait Lecture: "It is the conquest of inflation, and not the pursuit of growth and employment, which is or should be the objective of macroeconomic policy. And it is the creation of conditions conducive to growth and employment, and not the suppression of price rises, which is or should be the objective of microeconomic policy."

Underlying this "Lawson dichotomy" is Milton Friedman's fundamental principle of monetarist economics — that "inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon". This vacuous policy on interest and exchange rates may cause.

There is just one supply-side policy for which the Treasury can be held responsible — taxation. And even here the Lawson monetarist doctrine comes in useful in absolving Treasury officials of any possible blame. Monetarists consider taxes to be a critical influence on employment and growth (maybe the critical influence).

But they also insist that the only sure way to help the economy with tax policy is to keep all taxes as low as possible and as flat as possible, so as not to distort incentives (and, incidentally, to minimise any redistribution of income). The implication is that anything the Treasury can do to reduce public spending — and thus taxation — will automatically help to create jobs and growth. Anything that other departments may want to do to spend public money will *ipso facto* damage the real economy.

With this institutional history, it is hard to imagine how the Treasury could play the positive role in promoting economic growth suggested by Mr Brown. Even a wholesale change of personnel at the top would not be enough to change the institutional culture. And a purge of the top officials would be much harder to justify in 1997 than it would have been after Black Wednesday — except in the unlikely event that the top mandarins put their personal imprimatur on a fraudulent pre-election Budget.

In any case, it is not at all clear that a finance department whose main function will always be to control public spending and manage the national debt ought to be given greater dominance over economic policy. Even if the Treasury was run by non-dogmatic officials operating with a soundly-based economic theory, there would still be a conflict of interest between its role as guardian of public spending and macro-economic manager.

It is striking how rarely the Treasury's wrong advice was challenged

Looking around the world, Britain's Treasury, with complete control over taxes, interest rates, public spending and macroeconomic forecasts, is almost unique in its monolithic power. In Germany there are separate ministries of economics and finance. In America, the Office of Management and Budget controls public spending plans, the Treasury manages tax and international policy, the Federal Reserve sets interest rates and the White House Council of Economic Advisers makes forecasts and advises the President on the overall macroeconomic framework. In Japan, the "creative tension" between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry made a major contribution to the 1960s' economic miracle of export-led growth.

In Britain such "creative tension" is greeted with ridicule or horror. Labour politicians recall with embarrassment the failure of George Brown's DEA. Tories recall the horror the rows between Nigel Lawson and Margaret Thatcher's personal economic adviser, Sir Alan Walters. What everybody seems to forget, however, is that in most of their confrontations with the Treasury, the outsiders turned out to be right. Sir Alan was right to oppose the disastrous exchange-rate obsession of Lord Lawson.

In the 1960s, DEA officials were right to argue against the Treasury and in favour of devaluation. It was no fault of the DEA as an institution that George Brown rejected its advice, and even refused to have it discussed in Cabinet.

In fact, thinking back over the history of economic mismanagement in Britain, what is really striking is not how often the Treasury was wrong. More remarkable is how rarely anyone challenged the Treasury's wrong advice. In this respect, the present Chancellor is an honorable exception. His one really good decision — to refuse a further increase in interest rates in mid-1995 — was apparently taken against his Treasury officials' unanimous advice. But such robustness is all too rare.

Any institutional changes that would allow the Cabinet to hear a range of economic advice and challenge the Treasury view — such as the revamping of the Department of Industry proposed by Mr Prescott — must be welcomed. Any changes that make the Treasury more powerful, like the ones demanded by Gordon Brown, must be stopped.

Walker in relation to his first breakdown so there will be no clarification in the immediate future of what an employee must prove regarding an employer's awareness of his mental health in a claim for injuries from stress at work. This may well deter the floodgates from opening just yet.

Yours faithfully,
BEN APPEL,
Beale and Company (Solicitors),
Garrick House,
27-32 King Street, WC2.

everyone else's? Is that how Labour plans to finance an increase in personal savings by those of working age? I don't say that it would be wrong to do this, but I would like to know the answer.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN STEWART (formerly of the Government Actuary Department),
8 The Chase,
Coulston, Surrey.

Facia's chief puts on a brave face

Jason Nisse examines the stability of Stephen Hinchliffe's retail empire

Stephen Hinchliffe is a tall, well-built and physically intimidating man. It is hard to miss his 6ft 5ins frame in a crowd. Everything he does — from buying companies with no apparent source of finance, to taking 50 people on a trip to the pyramids on his birthday, to helping to save Sheffield United Football Club from relegation — he does with a flourish and a determined air.

His career has taken him from leading a management buy-in at Wednes, the furnishing group, when he was just 33, to being questioned by police over a fraud in the West Midlands and his ejection from James Wilkes, the engineering group, in the middle of a hostile takeover bid.

On the face of it, he is now on the up. In less than two years, he has built his Facia group into a formidable retailing chain boasting nearly 1,000 shops, with brand names including Sock Shop, Red or Dead, Saxone and Salisbury's.

But legal manoeuvres by the Department of Trade and Industry could bring his empire of high street stores crashing around his ears. The DTI is due to confirm today that it will begin the process of disqualifying Mr Hinchliffe as a director of UK companies over his role in the collapse two years ago of En-tout-cas, tennis courts and artificial sports pitch manufacturer.

Mr Hinchliffe says he sold the company before its failure, so it was not his fault. But the buyer, a Jersey group called Serre, happened to pay his company, Chase Investments, just enough to cover a secured loan from Chase. A court hearing is expected to be set for late July.

If that was not enough, Mr Hinchliffe is facing problems on three other fronts. Another part of the DTI, Companies House, plans to prosecute him because of the lateness of Facia accounts, which should have been filed last November.

Although the maximum fine would be only £5,000, most of the other companies in the group have also failed to file their accounts, and the one set filed — Sock Shop — was qualified by its auditors, Deloitte & Touche.

In a long statement, Deloitte & Touche talks about intercompany transac-

tions with other parts of Facia and worries about the support of banks, concluding: "We have not obtained all the information and explanations necessary for our audit."

It also said: "We are unable to determine whether proper accounting records have been kept."

Not keeping proper records is a criminal offence. But a Facia spokesman dismissed the qualification, saying that it only came because the rest of the group's accounts were not ready.

In addition, Mr Hinchliffe has picked a fight with the landlords of his 1,000-strong chain of stores over when he pays his £48 million annual rent bill. Historically, retailers pay their rent three months in advance every quarter. Mr Hinchliffe refused because he wanted to pay monthly in arrears. Some landlords gave in, but others threatened to force the company into receivership, and a couple sent round the bailiffs.

"Those who would not agree to the new arrangements are being paid normally," said Mr Hinchliffe a couple of weeks ago. In other words, he gave in.

Which brings us to Mr Hinchliffe's third and most pressing problem — money. Apart from a small chunk of finance from Murray Johnstone, the investment house, Mr Hinchliffe has no apparent backers.

His personal fortune is not massive and he says Facia's purchases are all done "on cash flow and understanding bankers", adding that the group's debts are only £10 million.

One of those understanding bankers is United Mizrahi, a small Israeli bank. Mizrahi's bank loans have to be repaid by December, and with the rents due and the need to buy stock for the autumn season, Facia is in need of further finance.

A couple of venture capitalists have confirmed that Facia has been to see them, offering attractive deals to finance the company, which Mr Hinchliffe then hopes to nurse to flotation in a couple of years. However, neither found either the deal or the business attractive.

Facia admits no deal has been done on new equity, but says its banks are supportive. Mr Hinchliffe will find out pretty soon.



Stephen Hinchliffe is facing a legal battle with the DTI

BUSINESS LETTERS

Employee's breakdown and prospect for flood of litigation on stress at work

From Mr Ben Appel
Sir, Victoria McKee's comment (article, May 3) that "employers must brace themselves for a flood of similar cases" as a result of Northern Ireland County Council abandoning its appeal in the John Walker case might be an over-optimistic assessment of growth that may occur in this area of litigation.

What is significant is that the council was only held liable for the second breakdown. It was

found that it could not, in relation to the first breakdown, have reasonably foreseen that he was at materially greater risk of stress and mental illness than a manager of social services in a busy area would normally be. The council was held to have had complete lack of awareness of Walker's declining health, despite signs that he was under pressure as a result of his work.

The Walker case has followed a trend in earlier cases of making

Labour's plans for Serps need clarification

From Colin Stewart
Sir, It is some years since I was directly involved in the financing of state and occupational pensions. These days I have to rely on newspaper reports to keep pace with events. I read some weeks ago that Labour planned to force everyone out of Serps and divert what are described as the Serps contributions into personal pensions savings.

The problem is that Serps contributions are needed to pay for my state pension under the pay-as-you-go system, and the consequence would be that the standard rate of National Insurance contribution would have to be increased to compensate.

Now it is said that Labour plans to merge National In-

surance contributions with the tax system, presumably meaning that employees' National Insurance contributions would be abolished, and income tax increased to compensate. What about pensioners who stopped paying National Insurance contributions when they retired? Will our income tax be increased along with

everyone else's? Is that how Labour plans to finance an increase in personal savings by those of working age? I don't say that it would be wrong to do this, but I would like to know the answer.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN STEWART (formerly of the Government Actuary Department),
8 The Chase,
Coulston, Surrey.

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Dated 16 May 1996

Life profits offset rise in weather claims at CU

By MARIANNE CURPIEY

A PICK-UP in life sales helped to offset a £35 million increase in winter weather claims at Commercial Union and prompted a 6p rise in the composite's share price to 629p yesterday.

In spite of a fall in first quarter profits for worldwide general insurance, down from £97 million for the three months to March 31, 1995, to £64 million this year, life profits increased 13 per cent to £58 million.

Overall, CU's pre-tax profit fell to £105 million (1995: £112 million) on total premium income of £2.5 billion (1995: £2.3 billion).

Meanwhile, CU's rival Gen-

eral Accident, which reported on Tuesday, put on 14p to 669p, a rise of 28p in two days, amid City speculation that it might redistribute some of its surplus £1 billion "orphan" assets to shareholders.

CU revealed that it also had free assets of £1 billion in its life fund, but effectively ruled out a windfall gain for shareholders. Tony Wyand, executive director, said: "Never is a very strong word but we are very cool about the idea. We do not see a huge reserve of assets that could be earmarked for this purpose."

Legal & General shareholders are to benefit from a £160 million special bonus payout, and the Prudential has begun talks with the Department of Trade and Industry, which could result in a bumper dividend for investors.

Other insurance companies, including Royal Insurance, are known to be considering similar action.

CU also dampened hopes that it might press ahead with a merger or takeover of another insurance company after Royal Insurance and Sun Alliance's announcement of their proposed merger. Mr Wyand said: "Our strategy is very clearly focused on organic growth, expanding the life business, strengthening our European operations and looking for new developments in Asia and Eastern Europe."

CU said that it did not expect large rises in motor or household rates in the UK. There was strong profit growth from Delta Lloyd, CU's company in The Netherlands, where the general insurance profit increased to £13 million (1995: £3 million). In France, the general insurance result increased to a profit of £11 million (1995: loss £7 million), but in the United States severe winter weather claims cost £24 million more than in the same quarter last year, and led to a loss of £10 million (1995: profit £15 million).

Perpetual lifted by Pep sales

By PHILIP PANGLOSS

BUOYANT stock market conditions and a surge in Pep products and unit trusts helped Perpetual, the fund management group, to a 48 per cent advance in pre-tax profits to £25.2 million in the six months to March 31.

Turnover expanded to £719 million (£545 million), as funds under management increased by 25 per cent to £5.8 billion, and have since grown to £6.3 billion. Sales of Pep products and unit trusts almost doubled during the period. A new investment trust targeting Pep and institutional investors attracted subscriptions totalling £17.5 million.

A 19p dividend (11p) is payable on July 1, from earnings of 62.78p (44.31p) a share. The shares closed at £24.58, up 1p.

Tempus, page 28



Maurice Keane, of the Bank of Ireland, where pre-tax profits rose almost 14 per cent

Revamp of US operations hits Bank of Ireland's earnings

FROM EILEEN MCCABE IN DUBLIN

ALTHOUGH pre-tax profits at Bank of Ireland jumped almost 14 per cent last year, an exceptional charge of £148 million for the restructuring of its US operations resulted in lower than expected earnings.

Yesterday, the bank, led by Howard Kilroy, the governor, Pat Molloy, chief executive, and Maurice Keane, its deputy, revealed pre-tax profits of £135.6 million for the year ended March 31 (£132.8 million). Earnings per share were down to 41.5p (44.2p). The bank said the merger of its US operation, First New Hampshire, with Royal Bank of Scotland's Citizens Financial Group would also dilute profits in the short term.

Mr Kilroy said: "While margins were lower, volume increases generated higher incomes."

Pre-tax profits in the retail division rose 7.5 per cent to £182.9 million. In the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland, deposits and credit balances were up 11 per cent. In the mortgage sector, the bank and the ICS Building Society together achieved a market share of 20 per cent of all new residential mortgages.

Mr Molloy spoke of a muted outlook for the year ahead. "We have the dilutive effect of the US merger which will wash out after this year. We're also looking at more margin pressure, and we're carrying out the final year of significant re-engineering investments." However, the bank said its £600 million acquisition of Bristol & West and the US restructuring indicated an optimistic view into the medium term.

Sony bounces back into the black

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN TOKYO

SONY CORP, the Japanese electronics group, returned to the black with healthy profits in the latest business year and expects further gains in the current year, thanks to the strong dollar.

The company reported a group net profit of ¥54.25 billion (£338 million) in the business year to March 31, reversing a loss on a group net basis of ¥293.36 billion in the previous year. That loss included a write-off of ¥265 billion in its film group and losses in that group of about ¥50 billion.

"Every part of our business performed well, and we could have achieved the biggest-ever sales in 1995-96," Sumio Sano, Sony's managing director, told a news conference. Group sales for 1995-96 rose to ¥4.59 trillion from ¥3.99 trillion a year earlier. The results were in line with an earlier forecast Sony made for a group profit of about ¥54 billion.

The conglomerate also said that for this business year it anticipates a 75 per cent rise in group net profit to ¥95 billion, while sales are expected to increase 9 per cent to about ¥5 trillion yen. The outlook is based on the assumption that the dollar will average ¥104 in 1996-97, against ¥95 in 1995-96.

Mr Sano, hinting that the company's own outlook is modest, said Sony aims to post bigger than forecast profits in 1996-97. In 1995-96, sales in the electronics business increased 14.8 per cent year-on-year, while its group operating profits from electronics sales jumped 56.7 per cent. Mr Sano attributed this to cost-cutting efforts, including expansion of overseas production.

He said the ratio of Sony's overseas production to total production rose to 47 per cent in 1995-96 from 42 per cent the year before, and the ratio is expected to climb to 50 per cent in 1996-97.

Sony's sales in the entertainment business in 1995-96 grew 7 per cent year-on-year. Although music software sales in the US market fell from the previous year, film sales improved largely, Mr Sano said.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Coal no longer king at Powell Duffryn

A 100-YEAR association was ended yesterday by Powell Duffryn, the ports and engineering group, when it sold its remaining interests in coal. It blamed its withdrawal on a rapidly changing market after privatisation.

Powell Duffryn Fuels, the coal processor and distributor, went to the division's management in a £3.1 million deal; Powell Duffryn International Fuels, its overseas trading arm, went for a nominal sum to Celtic Energy, which bought most of British Coal's South Wales collieries; and the third sale of a half stake in John Kelly, the Northern Ireland distributor, went to the joint partners for £2.25 million. In the year to March 31, 1995 the businesses brought in £200,000 pre-tax profit but only a breakeven contribution to this March 31.

Chemex advances

CHEMEX INTERNATIONAL, the provider of laboratory services, saw pre-tax profits rise 18 per cent to £83.526, before minority interest in the six months to March 31. Brian Webb, chairman, said the growth had been achieved in spite of difficult economic conditions throughout the period and adverse winter conditions in the first quarter of 1996. Earnings per share increased 16 per cent to 0.21p. There is no interim dividend but a final dividend is expected.

Century Inns soars 74%

CENTURY INNS, the pub company, reaped the financial benefits of its December flotation as the company revealed a 74 per cent increase in half-year profits to £3.3 million. Century, which raised £22.7 million from the float, said a sharp drop in interest payments helped to boost overall profits. Profits for the six months to March 31, excluding exceptional items, rose 15 per cent. An interim dividend of 1.25p, covering the first three-and-a-half months since flotation, is payable on August 15.

Tadpole cuts losses

TADPOLE TECHNOLOGY, the computer manufacturer, reduced its pre-tax losses by 71 per cent to £1.7 million for the six months to March 31. The company increased its turnover by 14 per cent as it continued to concentrate on improving manufacturing efficiencies. It is forecasting a reduced second-half loss as a result of "aggressive cost control and prudent cash management". There is no dividend. Losses per share fell from 23.7p to 6.3p. The shares rose 6p to 59p.

Brancote ready to grow

BRANCOTE HOLDINGS, the international mining company, said it has a solid platform for substantial capital growth, in spite of losses increasing to £189.333 in the year to December 31 from £71.083 last year. Richard Prickett, chairman, said the increased losses were in line with forecasts. Fund-raising of £3.24 million has allowed the company to begin work on Australia's Mount Cuthbert Copper Project — its first producing mine.

TeleWest in the red

TELEWEST, the largest cable company, incurred a net loss of £53.4 million in the quarter to March 31, compared with a loss of £17.7 million previously, on turnover that rose 147 per cent to £65.2 million. The deeper loss was down to higher network spending and depreciation charges. The operating loss was £3.7 million, a 24 per cent improvement over last year. Analysts expect the company to finish 1996 with positive cashflow as revenue growth continues to exceed cost growth.

ACCOUNTANCY

Taxing rights and wrongs

The consensus on the Revenue's discretion in UK taxation is under threat, says Simon McKie

In English law the right to tax can only be conferred by clear statutory authority. As Lord Atkinson said in 1925: "It is well established... that no tax can be imposed on a subject by an Act of Parliament without words in it clearly showing an intention to lay the burden upon him, that the words of the statute must be adhered to, and that so called equitable constructions of them are not permissible."

Because English law has not generally conferred discretionary taxing powers on the executive, it has not had to develop mechanisms for controlling the use of them.

In the Hardman Lecture in November of last year, David Goldberg, QC, contrasted this English approach to taxation with that of many other European countries. Many continental systems give wide discretionary powers to the revenue authorities which are subject to control by administrative courts.

The past 30 years have seen the traditional approach to taxation in the United Kingdom breaking down. How has that occurred?

Firstly, the increasing complexity of commercial life has led to a matching complexity of taxation rules. That complexity has been made worse

by an inevitable political tendency continually to change the tax system and by the failure of our parliamentary system to adapt its procedures.

The cost of resolving uncertainty through the courts is prohibitive. The result is that most taxpayers will accept the Revenue's view of the law whether or not that view is correct. That gives the revenue authorities an enormous practical discretion.

Secondly, the very inadequacy of our parliamentary procedures means that new legislation is subject to less and less review. This allows the revenue departments to determine the nature of the rules without effective parliamentary control.

Thirdly, increasingly complex legislation gives opportunities for tax avoidance. The revenue authorities have reacted by sponsoring anti-avoidance legislation.

If exercised in all possible circumstances, these wide powers would result in substantial injustice. The revenue authorities therefore decide only to apply these powers where they think the taxpayer is acting illegitimately, giving it a wide discretion.

Revenue Inc is now forming a body to simplify tax legislation, without which this will



Simon McKie sees UK attitudes to tax breaking down

always be complex. The failure to scrutinise legislation properly could be addressed by a review of our parliamentary procedure and by much greater openness by the Government. The task of ministers and MPs is to challenge the necessity to make law by regulation rather than under the scrutiny of Parliament. But a government which has been

in office for a long time begins to see questions through the eyes of its departmental officials. The same process can be seen at work in the expansion of wide and imprecisely drafted anti-avoidance legislation.

This year's Finance Bill, as originally drafted, conferred frightening powers on the Customs & Excise to reopen businessmen's tax affairs for

anybody who has dealt with taxation in other European countries will know that in many of those countries tax evasion is rife. These are countries in which general business and professional ethical standards are every bit as high as our own. By contrast, in the UK, on the whole the relationship between the taxpayer and the revenue authorities is good. But there are signs that that relationship is under strain.

The consensus on the standards that should prevail in making taxation returns and in operating the tax system is beginning to break down. Therefore, both sides have an interest in controlling the expansion of the revenue department's discretion. Otherwise that consensus, the creation of which is a major achievement of British business culture, will be lost.

The Faculty of Taxation held a debate on May 14 on the motion: "This house believes that the Revenue has too much discretion."

Simon McKie is chairman of the ICAEW's Faculty of Taxation.

Reformers face proxy problems

I APOLOGISE for this, but nitpicking is the order of the day. As a result, there may be a certain amount of detail to be sifted through. It may not seem useful at first. But the central arguments are, the protagonists claim, about democracy in the accountancy profession. You cannot get more portentous than that.

The problem is proxies. Both the ACCA, the certified accountants' body, and the English ICA are embroiled in disputes over them. Unravelling those disputes may shed some light on why they have come about.

Take the ACCA. At last week's annual general meeting, five new members of council took their seats. Three were from overseas. Overall, ten members of council were elected. The problem, from the ACCA's point of view, was that none were from Sikkim or other members of the self-styled "reform group" despite almost double the number of people voting compared with last year. Needless to say, Sikkim is crying foul. And this is where proxies come in. Of 5,095 votes cast, more than 700

tutional review has been announced. A past senior partner of Lovell White Durrant is to produce "objective and independent advice" for the annual council conference in January.

Meanwhile, it faces a challenge from Jeff Woolter, the accountancy tutor, at its AGM on June 4. He has proposed a motion "that the institute members should elect future presidents". His motivation is honourable. It is obvious from merger debates that the lines of communication between leadership and membership amount to a couple of cocoa tins linked by string. If his motion is passed, Woolter intends backing, though she does not know this yet, Sheila Masters, of KPMG, as the populist choice for a reforming president. But Woolter, too, is arguing about proxies. The problem is that he has chosen the wrong meeting. The institute's annual gathering consists of two seamless, and usually fairly lacklustre, meetings. The first, the AGM, does the nodding through of the annual accounts, the appointment of auditors and the co-opting of council members. The second, the special meeting, deals with contentious subjects like the annual subscription rise. For the first meeting, proxy votes can be used, but only if members request forms individually. For the second meeting, members are sent proxy forms automatically. Woolter has, unfortunately, put his motion down for the first rather than the second meeting. The fact that only ten backers are needed for a motion at the first, as opposed to 250 for the second, may be why. He is also labouring under a disadvantage as a champion of member democracy. He has never been to an institute AGM. We of the press, who turn up each year with pencils sharpened, ready to detail uprisings of backwoodsman, could tell him that there are rarely any questions raised at all.

The way to satisfy the upsurge in a desire for more direct involvement by members is to follow the example of CIMA, the management accounting body. It invited Mitchell and Sikkim to discuss the issues with the president last week. The meeting went on for two hours, which was probably why Sikkim arrived late for the ACCA AGM. And the two have been invited to speak at the CIMA council conference in October.

The answer is to embrace reform and bring it inside. As John Chester, CIMA's secretary, said: "If we implemented all their ideas, it would not shake the place to its foundations." And that way you do not have reformers who are isolated and furious on the outside.



ROBERT BRUCE

Tables turned on Andersen

SOME people are seeing a conspiracy in the fact that the Big Six accounting firms have pulled out of their traditional annual exercise of producing figures on a vaguely comparable basis so that a league table of their standings can be published early next month. No one will now know for sure but this could have been the year when the upstart firm of Arthur Andersen, which has been climbing the league with some impressive growth fig-

AND OTHER BUSINESS

ures in recent years, might have finally made it to the coveted No 1 spot. The other five pour scorn on such an idea. But it might explain the informal vote on the abandonment of the league table. Over their dinner the senior partners voted five to one to abolish it. No prizes for guessing who voted against.

Breakfast trail

IT HAS all gone fragrant

down at the English ICA. Leiths, who run the restaurant in the institute's basement, are promising "a herb, wine and spice trail" on the evening of June 5. This event promises "a tour of the building with a food and wine tasting in each room". Do they have any idea how many rooms there are in the institute? And they have only allowed two hours for this marathon. On my reckoning institute staff will still be turning revellers out at break-

fast time the next day. But it does sound extraordinary value for £5. Details from Charlotte Jones on 0171-920 8627.

No tax on fun

THE countdown to self-assessment has mostly caused gloom in the tax world as the Inland Revenue's bowler-hatted cartoon figures multiply like loopholes in a Budget speech. But Price Waterhouse know better. Their in-house

magazine looks at developments ahead in their tax division. The headline is "Let the Fun Begin".

Party planning

SOME accountancy firms know better than to upset the Labour Party. Clark Whitehill has just published a booklet on "planning for a change of government". The firm says: "A return to the penal direct tax rates of the 1970s is inconceivable." No cause for any alarm from Gordon Brown here.

ROBERT BRUCE

Shares close near best of the day

TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place five business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

1996	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	P/E
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
BANKS							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
BREWING, PUBS & REST.							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
BUILDING & CONSTRUCT.							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
BUILDING MATERIALS							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
CHEMICALS							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
DISTRIBUTORS							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8

1996	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	P/E
DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIALS							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
ENGINEERING VEHICLES							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
FOOD MANUFACTURERS							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
ELECTRICITY							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
ELECTRONIC & ELECT.							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
HEALTHCARE							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
HOUSEHOLD GOODS							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
INSURANCE							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
MEDIA							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
MINING							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
OIL & GAS							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
OTHER FINANCIAL							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
RETAILERS FOOD							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
RETAILERS GENERAL							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
SHORTS (under 5 years)							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
LONGS (over 15 years)							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
UNDATED							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
INDEX-Linked on projected inflation							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
MEDIUMS (5 to 15 years)							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
INVESTMENT TRUSTS							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8



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1996	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	P/E
PHARMACEUTICALS							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
PRINTING & PAPER							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
PROPERTY							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
TELECOMMUNICATIONS							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
TEXTILES & APPAREL							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
TRANSPORT							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
WATER							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY							
300	100	95	3000	100	+5	5.0	17.8

Iola Smith introduces a two-page report on the regeneration of Wales which has attracted almost £8 billion of overseas investment

Bridging the past with the future

Cast aside all thought of grimy collieries and towering slag-heaps. During the past 20 years Wales has been transformed economically, environmentally and socially.

Pride in the heavy industrial past remains, of course. Reminders of the dominance of coal and steel are everywhere in the landscape, architecture, art and literature, myth and memory. As recently as 1976, 120,000 people still worked in the Welsh coal and steel industries. But economic reality has moved on — and so has the principality.

Diversification has revitalised the economy. An effort to attract overseas investment has saved or created 140,000 jobs and encouraged foreign-owned companies to pour in almost £8 billion since the early 1980s. A third of Wales's manufacturing workforce is now employed by companies from overseas.

The number of workers in the coal and steel industries, on the other hand, has shrunk to fewer than 20,000. The bulk of them work in steel and produce an output similar to that of the 1970s, but with 50,000 fewer employees.

Coalmining, the industry synonymous with Wales for more than a century, has

almost vanished. Tower Colliery at Hirwaun, now a profitable private company owned and managed by its shareholding miners, is all that remains of the once-powerful Glamorgan coalfield.

Speeding the progress of much of this revitalising of the Welsh economy has been the Welsh Development Agency (WDA), which celebrates its 20th anniversary this year.

David Rowe-Beddoe, the chairman of the agency, says: "We were established to promote employment. In the past ten years, total employment has grown by 11 per cent in Wales, compared with 3 per cent in the UK as a whole. During the same period, growth in manufacturing output is up by 43 per cent in Wales but only by 18 per cent in the UK."

Although a few unemployment blackspots remain, in general the news from the manufacturing sector is good. Companies are expanding and developing. Ford, for example, is setting up a training centre at Bridgend. Calsonic is un-

dertaking research at Llanelli, and last month the American company General Electric unveiled plans to develop a £27 million engine-testing facility at Nantgarw.

Meanwhile, there is strong speculation that Lucky Goldstar, the South Korean electronics company, might shortly announce a £1 billion investment in South Wales creating 4,000 jobs.

One feature that makes

Wales attractive to overseas companies and tourists alike is the landscape. National parks cover 30 per cent of the principality — not to mention the attractions of nature reserves and areas of outstanding natural beauty such as the Gower Peninsula and the Menai Strait.

Urban areas of Wales are benefiting from Europe's largest land reclamation programme which is removing the final traces of industrial dereliction. Hospitals, schools, houses and parks now stand on former coal tips, and 25,000 people work in factories built on reclaimed land.

Reclamation aside, the

agency is helping to improve the environment of 40 Welsh towns from Caernarfon and Rhyl in the north to Llanelli and Barry in the south, pumping £320 million into improving shopping and community facilities.

The signs of renewed confidence and expansion are all around. Last month the Land Authority for Wales announced a £12 million investment at Port Talbot where Tesco will develop a shopping complex. In Caerphilly, a £5.5 million shopping centre has been built opposite the town's medieval castle, while in Swansea the castle square is being redeveloped and plans are afoot to link the marina more closely with the city centre.

The largest urban renewal project, however, is in Cardiff, where the Bay Development Corporation is regenerating one-sixth of the city. A £191 million barrage, enclosing a 500-acre lake and creating eight miles of waterfront, is due to be completed in 1998. More than £600 million of private investment has been attracted to South Cardiff, creating 10,500 jobs.

These 20 years of change have enabled Wales to transform its image in the eyes of the world. No longer an inward-looking land, it has welcomed innovation in place of tradition to become a dynamic country that Japanese, Europeans and Americans are happy to visit, and to live and work in.



New and old: the Second Severn Crossing which opens in June and miners at Tower Colliery, Glamorgan's last pit

Wales has welcomed innovation in place of tradition

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Encouraging hope, expanding horizons

Local businesses are the backbone of the Welsh economy — so to give them an extra boost a "Source Wales" suppliers' network has been established by the Welsh Development Agency.

This puts small and medium-sized businesses in touch with multinational companies that can use their products," says Brian Morgan, the agency's chief economist. "Industries as diverse as electronics, avionics and the automotive sector are covered. For example, we have nine firms supplying Toyota and a further 22 providing parts for Rover."

Although there is no Volkswagen assembly plant in the area, our involvement with Bosch has enabled Welsh companies to directly source Volkswagen plants in Germany. More than 500 businesses have joined so far."

The Source Wales approach is being emulated elsewhere — including England, where the Department of Trade and Industry is introducing the concept — but already Wales is going one step further by encompassing the service sector as well as manufacturing. Businesses will be encouraged to find their design, marketing and financial services in Wales, instead of overseas or in the City of London.

To help companies choose Welsh services, the principality's financial services infrastructure is being strengthened. The Financial Services Initiative was set up to attract more financial businesses to Wales — and during the next four years these companies are expected to create 10,000 jobs.

The initiative has already encouraged Midland Bank and Legal & General to establish centres in Wales. The Midland is setting up a customer services centre in Swansea, creating 470 jobs. Swansea has also received investment from Lloyds Bank, which is introducing a pilot telephone information service for the customers of its central London branches.

A £50 million multimedia business park linked to a satellite earth station in Cardiff Bay should also help the service sector to expand. Designed to create 3,500 jobs by the year 2000, it will provide the infrastructure needed to bring even more financial services and telecommunications companies to Wales.

Information technology should also help in this respect. Wales is one of only four regions in Europe invited by the European Union to develop regional technology plans. The intention is to enable the principality, along with Limburg in Holland, Lorraine in France and Saxony in Germany, to develop technological blueprints that can be implemented elsewhere across the continent.

Wales's plan, which will be launched this month, focuses on fostering links between universities and companies to help develop new products and processes. Another aim is to establish new sources of finance for small businesses.

A PRINCIPALITY IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE WORLD

to help them to join the high-tech revolution at a manageable cost.

One sector that Wales needs to strengthen is distribution, but two major projects should raise the principality's profile in this respect, making it more attractive to international and UK distribution companies. The first project — the Second Severn Crossing — is due to open next month. The £380 million bridge is expected to bring benefits to the Welsh

economy of £150 million a year, besides hopefully creating 300 new transport jobs.

The second development focuses on railways. Earlier this month south Cardiff was selected as a site for Wales's Eurorail freight terminal. This will allow companies to transport their products directly to continental markets — some of them in Wales's partner regions of Baden-Württemberg, Germany; Lombardy, northern Italy; Catalonia, Spain

and Rhône-Alpes, France. In addition to attracting inward investment such as that from the German company Bosch, the Motor Regions Partnership has fostered joint ventures between local businesses in the five regions. This year, for example, 20 Welsh businesses have started new joint projects with their counterparts in Lombardy.

These links are helping the Welsh economy to grow. In the run-up to the millennium it is

expected to increase at 4 per cent a year — 1 per cent better than the UK as a whole.

But the WDA recognises that prosperity is not spread evenly across the principality. Gwynedd needs more investment, while Pembrokeshire and South West Wales have been buffeted by problems ranging from the BSE scare to the Sea Empress oil spill.

To improve these regions' prospects, the WDA has set itself the task of taking 20 per cent of inward investment westward, beyond the successful M4 and A55 corridors.



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THE ARTS

Music takes centre stage in Wales this year as the Welsh National Opera and the Llangollen International Eisteddfod celebrate their 50th anniversaries.

Both have enriched the country's cultural life, and raised Wales's artistic profile internationally. The WNO is recognised as one of Europe's leading companies, while it was at Llangollen that the tenors Pavarotti and Domingo made their British debuts.

Fifty years ago the WNO presented its first performances, a double bill of *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *Pagliacci*. New productions of these operas are the highlight of the anniversary celebrations. In July the company will present the world premiere of a newly commissioned opera, *The Doctor of Myddfai*. Composed by Sir Peter Maxwell Davies, it echoes the legend of Fan Lake, in which a nymph marries a mortal and their children are endowed with healing powers.

In parallel with the anniversary celebrations, an exhibition is being held at the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff. Called *Silken Lines and Silver Hooks*, it features costume and set designs from a variety of operas including *Falstaff* and *La Traviata*.

The WNO, however, expects to wait until March 2000 before it has a new home in Cardiff Bay. Some months ago, after the Millennium Commission rejected the Opera House Trust's submission, the likelihood of seeing a purpose-built home for opera on the waterfront seemed remote. But last month, the Institute of Welsh Affairs established a consortium of business, local authority, arts and tourism organisations to present a new bid for a music theatre.

The institute has until September to seek millennium-fund support for the venture. A new design will be selected, and the entire project will cost £50 million — significantly less than the cost of the previous submission.

Gareth Jones, the project's co-ordinator, says the music theatre will serve a much wider audience than the rejected Opera House. "As well as accommodating the WNO, we will be able to attract West End musicals to Wales for the first time," he says. "In addition, we are involving the National Museum in the project as it wants to establish an Imex cinema in the building."



Making an impact: children watch a Welsh National Opera production of *Pagliacci*

The land is alive with the sound of music

return of Pavarotti. This year it is hoped that Nelson Mandela, the South African President, will be chief guest at the anniversary celebrations.

An exhibition illustrating the festival's history will be mounted at Llangollen's European Centre for Traditional Cultures. It will open on June 11, the day the first festival was launched 50 years ago.

Further West in Gwynedd, the village of Llanberis is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Snowdon Mountain Railway. Built for £160,000, the train carried its first passengers up the mountain in April 1896. They paid five shillings for the trip. Today the service, which remains Britain's only rack and pinion passenger railway, carries 130,000 visitors a year.

The highlight of last year's festival was the triumphant

bringing the beauty of the Welsh countryside to the urban South Wales valleys was the aim of the 1992 National Garden Festival held in the former steel town of Ebbw Vale. Located on a reclaimed steelworks site, it attracted two million visitors.

Almost four years later, the festival's main features have been retained and the site is being redeveloped as the new village of Victoria Green. More than 100 houses have been built around a 60-acre park and 1,000 jobs are likely to be created by the new retail and technological park developments.

The success of the garden festival led to demands for a national botanic garden in Wales. This year the site was selected at Middleton Hall, a 500-acre Regency park near Carmarthen. The £43 million garden, which has received £21 million from the Millennium Commission, is due to open in May 2000.

Woodlands encompassing trees from four continents will be created, and there will also be specialist environments for alpine, aquatic and native Welsh plants. Part of the restored walled garden will feature medicinal plants mentioned in medieval documents as having been used by the healers of Myddfai — the people being celebrated in song this summer by the WNO.

Without it communities die and mid-Wales came close to that in the early 1970s. Almost 50,000 people had left the area to find jobs in the cities and the remaining countryside communities were becoming isolated. To revive their fortunes the Development Board for Rural Wales was set up in 1977. It adopted the sustainable approach and depopulation was reversed.

John Taylor, the board's chief executive, says: "We have reduced dependence on agriculture by bringing manufacturing companies to the region. But we have ensured that all factories and workshops blend with the landscape. That is our greatest asset and the reason why people choose to live and work in the countryside."

The board has built Britain's greenest business park at Machynlleth. The first factory to be built on the reclaimed railway goods yard is constructed from locally sourced, environmentally friendly materials. Its fuel bills are 66 per cent lower than those of conventional factories and the park is screened from the road by willow trees.

Agriculture still remains one of the biggest industries, employing 10 per cent of the population directly and a further 15 per cent in farming-related professions. However, more than 2,000 jobs are expected to be lost over the next four years on mid-Wales farms, according to the development board. Fewer farms and more part-time farming is the way ahead.

The Welsh Office is keen to locate more food companies in the countryside. Its Welsh Food Strategy seeks to process more dairy, vegetable and meat products in the communities where they are produced. Overseas investors are also being encouraged into the countryside. The first Japanese company arrived in January, joining American and European firms already in residence.

Much of the industrial activity is located in market towns. In a bid to make these towns more attractive to locals, tourists and investors the White Paper unveiled a market towns initiative. Towns such as Montgomery can apply for up to £40,000 from the development board to improve their environment and facilities.

In villages, emphasis is placed on retaining local services. Llanbadarn Fynydd in Powys lost its shop, post office and petrol station in 1994. Assisted by a development board grant the villagers established their own shop in a portable building in the car park. Two years on the shop is a success and the community plans to reopen the post office and petrol station.

In the past rural communities have suffered because of their remoteness. Thanks to new technology, however, communicating is no longer a problem. In Powys the county council's rural information network has placed computers in community venues such as the library to help people to obtain anything from social security benefits to a passport. They are also the

New life for the countryside

Sustainable development, which encourages economic growth without jeopardising the environment, is the way ahead for rural Wales. In the White Paper, *A Working Countryside for Wales*, William Hague, the Secretary of State for Wales, insists that a vibrant economy is the key to a healthy environment. "Enterprise," he says, "makes rural life possible."

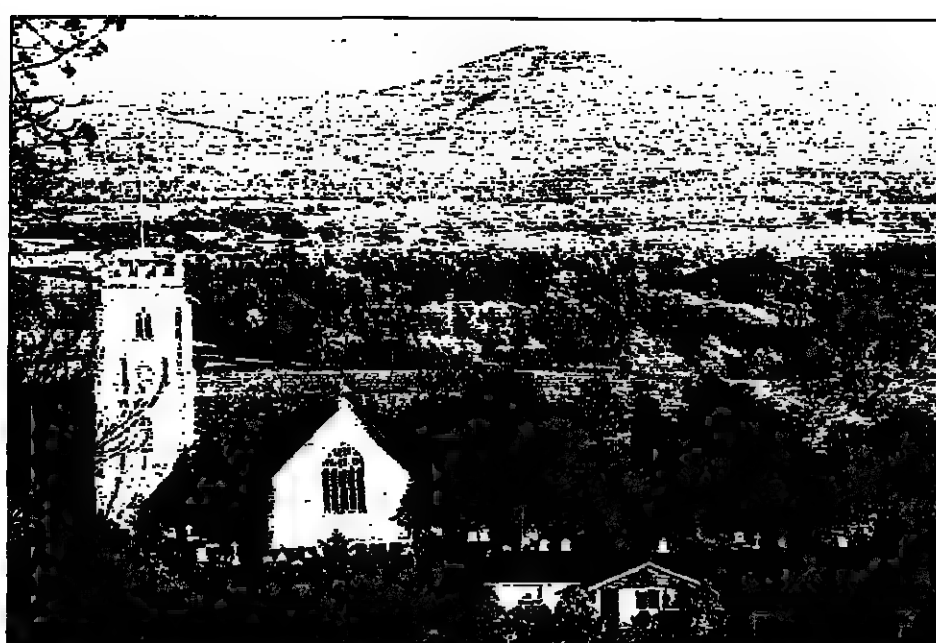
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Montgomery: Welsh market towns can apply for grants to develop facilities

RURAL WALES

first in Britain to receive details of job vacancies by computer, without having to travel to job centres.

The Powys approach is being emulated by the North Wales Economic Forum which is seeking millennium funding to bring cable technology to rural North Wales. "Telecommunications is vital in rural areas," says Dafydd Hughes, of the Welsh Development Agency. He is fostering a multimedia industry in Gwynedd and, in parallel with the European Union, is developing links between Gwynedd and Ireland.

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THE TIME

Breakfast



■ FILM 1

Oversexed, under-age and over here: *Kids*, the controversial "slice of teenage life", opens



■ FILM 2

Violence doesn't get much more mindless than in *Money Train*, about robbery on New York's subway

THE TIMES
ARTS

■ FILM 3

... but Bridget Fonda provides more enjoyment in a wacky James Hadley Chase story, *Rough Magic*



■ FILM 4

... while, for those who enjoyed the Brooklyn wit of *Smoke*, more of the same comes in *Blue in the Face*

CINEMA: Geoff Brown on the *Kids* from hell, a little Chinese masterpiece, and the latest batch of Cannes hopefuls

Nasty, brutish and still growing

You could call Shirley Temple a kid, I suppose, but she was not like the kids in *Kids*. No Good Ship Lollipop. No innocent lust for chocolate cake. These young white teenagers roaming Manhattan rape and infect virgins. They shoplift, smoke joints, assault blacks and gays. School work? Parents? Responsibility? Never heard of them.

Larry Clark, the stills photographer turned director, works hard at flinging their lives in our faces. No plot is worked up to lend the film tension and shape: the youngsters, played by non-professionals, just spend a day and a night talking, bragging, satisfying their desires. A script was written by Harmony Korine, an 18-year-old skateboarder, but there are no shapely lines, just tumult, invective, and rudeness.

As with the words, so with the images. Cameraman Eric Edwards, who makes pretty pictures for Gus Van Sant movies, lurches about with handheld equipment. The rough-grained texture suggests the film was shot on sandpaper. The total impression, by design, is of a raw, bleeding chunk of life.

Screen realism, however, is just as much an affected style as any other, and the accuracy of Clark's presentation must be questioned. Would real teenagers be so hyperactive, squeezing depravity into every corner of the day? When would they worship the god TV? Clark wants his spectacle, and he wants the adrenalin to rush: when a black man gets kicked, rap music muscles in to heighten the action.

The surface realism has still been sufficient to stir massive controversy, chiefly over the film-makers' intent (is this art or exploitation?) and the performers' age. The British Board of Film Classification spent four months agonising, seeking proof of the producers' claims that actors involved in

Kids
MGM Haymarket
18, 93 mins
Unedifying portrait of kids running wild

Money Train
Warner West End
18, 110 mins
Nasty antics in New York's subway system

Rough Magic
Odeon Haymarket
12, 104 mins
Clare Peepole's engaging oddity

Blue in the Face
Renoir, 15, 89 mins
Unnecessary companion piece to *Smoke*

Frankie Starlight
National Film Theatre
15, 102 mins
Whimsical mishmash

sexual situations were at least 18. They do not always look it; certainly, any shock value this film possesses lies in the characters' youth, not their actions.

As for the film-makers' intent, Clark probably believes he is making art: he made his name, after all, training his lens carefully on urban youth in his books *Tulsa* and *Teenage Lust*. Others have called *Kids* a wake-up call, a warning against running wild, although the "18" certificate means that those most in need of a salutary slap cannot legally see the film. But what matters most is the result, not the intention. By that test *Kids* is monotonous, unedifying, and certainly skirts exploitation's boundaries. Above all, it is bad cinema.

Life gets no rosier with *Money Train*, a despicable film that inspired copycat crimes on New York's subway system. One employee eventually died of burns. Even without this side effect, the film is terrible, smeared with infantile

dialogue and truly nasty violence.

The script asks us to believe that Wesley Snipes and Woody Harrelson, two Transit cops, are foster brothers with a dream of robbing the gleaming train that collects the day's takings from subway stations. It takes 30 minutes for the dream to materialise: time wasted with arson attacks, obvious jokes and an overbearing performance from Robert Blake as the subway system chief. Once the robbery happens, the film gets no better. Snipes's star power seems dimmed, and director Joseph Ruben keeps a loose grip on the action. If this film can be regarded as entertainment, society itself must be hurtling to destruction.

Luckily not every film leaves you feeling mugged. Clare Peepole's *Rough Magic* soothes and beguiles, although you have to go with the flow of a crazy story that embraces levitation, a man turned into a sausage, and a talking dog.

The story hails, astonishingly, from James Hadley Chase, the pulp thriller maestro who wrote books set in America without usually budging from England. The film, though, soaks up authentic atmosphere as Bridget Fonda, a magician's assistant, heads south into Mexico in the early 1950s to locate a Mayan shaman. In pursuit comes Russell Crowe, Australian star of *Romper Stomper*, as a reporter hired by Fonda's fiancé, a wealthy creep who needs a wife to prosper in politics.

But enough of the plot, especially since the film delights in springing surprises. Not every moment is perfectly judged: but in general Peepole, a former assistant to Antonioni and Bertolucci, creates an enchanted environment in which anything can happen. American belief in science collides with age-old forces of magic. Fantasy erupts into a film noir pastiche, which is then overlaid with peasant humour.

The cast moves confidently

through this tricky terrain. Fonda can often appear wan, but here she's in splendid spunky form. Crowe is personable, and Jim Broadbent hits the right fruity note as a scallywag English doctor with his own need for the shaman's elixir. Neither art-house movie nor mainstream thriller, *Rough Magic* may have difficulty finding an audience, but that is the audience's fault, not the film's.

The audience for *Blue in the Face* is the audience that saw and enjoyed *Smoke*: no others would get the point of this ramshackle companion to Wayne Wang and Paul Auster's artful slice of Brooklyn life, released here last month. Harvey Keitel and the customers of his corner cigar store return to the screen; but they fritter away the time with semi-improvised comedy sketches or exchanges with cameo players appearing for a lark. Reluctant to lose the cast of *Smoke*, Wang and Auster shot the film in six days, straight after the earlier film

wrapped. They really need not have bothered.

The film at least allows Brooklyn residents their say, and fills in some local history. Archive footage sketches the Brooklyn Dodgers' rise and fall; faces speak straight to camera, offering statistics on the number of Belgian waffles consumed each day in the borough. But any reality invoked promptly gets skewered when a cameo player looms. Jim Jarmusch drops by to smoke his last cigarette; Lou Reed drops by to recall his first. Madonna delivers a singing telegram. Some of their scenes are droll; but they turn the film into a variety show.

Any film that features an Irish dwarf, stargazing, Nazi-occupied Normandy, and Matt Dillon has its hands full. You suspect a plot written to suit the whims of the international financiers; in fact, *Frankie Starlight* takes its cue from a novel that is just as batty, *The Dork of Cork* by Chet Raymo. Frankie is the dwarf, offspring of a girl

fleeing France (Anne Parillaud) and a Dublin customs officer (Gabriel Byrne). "All our stories are up there," Byrne tells the lad, gazing at stars from a rooftop; but the stories are relayed in so gauche a manner by the director, Michael Lindsay-Hogg, that you scarcely ever fall under their spell.

Better by far to venture to China, courtesy of the Barbican's Chinese Film Week. The programme mixes new titles with old. Postman, in particular, should be pounced on. He Jianjun's film, rigorously controlled and moving, concerns a postal worker who begins to fill an empty life by reading the letters he delivers. With China's censors snapping at his heels, he smuggles his film out of the country last January: two weeks later, it was premiered at the Rotterdam Film Festival. This is no angry social document, although its portrait of bleak, lonely lives would scarcely make Chinese authorities beam. See it.

'A waste of celluloid'

SNAP VERDICT

Every week, young film fans discuss the latest releases...

KIDS

Matt Jones, 23: Just because a film tackles difficult subjects it doesn't make it worthwhile. This is just dull and nasty, full of totally repellent characters.

Damian Samuels, 23: The lead character in this is utterly vulgar, and makes Sylvester Stallone sound like Henry Higgins.

Michelle Robertson, 22: A waste of celluloid. An exaggerated and depressing look at American youth culture.

Claire Smith, 22: This makes a rather desperate bid for controversy. It doesn't so much disturb as make one squirm.

ROUGH MAGIC

Matt: This is awfully turgid tripe that almost falls into the "so bad it's funny" category. Almost totally devoid of any merit, it misfires on every conceivable level.

Damian: This is laughably bad. It's 100 minutes too long, and not even Jim Broadbent can revive this pile of tedious dross.

Michelle: An enchanting film with wonderful moments of humour; a feel-good movie that will surely be enjoyed by all.

Claire: Bridget Fonda is cool and sassy in this, which combines spells, illusion and tongue-in-cheek humour — pure escapism.

BLUE IN THE FACE

Matt: This is a wonderful look at Brooklyn life told in many charming episodes. Very funny and utterly captivating.

Damian: Brilliantly funny, full of beautifully timed comic vignettes and excellent video footage. The cast is magnificent.

Michelle: Witty, enthralling, captivating and simple are the ingredients which will make this a surefire hit with audiences.

Claire: This combines a quality cast and a wacky script to produce a film that's quirky and fun.

A Palme crossed with silver?

CANNES

The word on the grapevine is that a Malibu psychic has already determined the winners of the competition section at Cannes. The Palme d'Or will go either to Chen Kaige's *Temptress Moon*, or Raul Ruiz's *Three Lives and One Death*; or possibly the prize will be shared. Ruiz, a Chilean maker of surreal puzzle pictures, seems an extraordinarily long shot: people usually walk out of his films, not give them awards.

In allotting the prize to *Temptress Moon*, the Malibu psychic may have been guided by *Farewell My Concubine*. Chen's last success, *Moon*, unfortunately, fails to match that film's splendour: in his desire to avoid confrontation with China's censors, the director has retreated further than before into period escapism, and crafted something as hollow as an old-style MGM spectacular. The camera caresses the beautiful stars, Gong Li and Leslie Cheung; the Steadicam operator takes endless trips down the Shanghai streets of the 1920s or the corridor maze of the country estates where opium claims the ruling classes' brains. But Chen's visual pyrotechnics soon splutter out; ultimately the film is about nothing more than international finance and the Western appetite for period exoticism.

Gazing into my own crystal ball, I see recognition for Lars von Trier's *Breaking the Waves*, a compelling and quirky epic love story. Previously, the Danish director of *Europa* has appeared highly talented, but too much the clever dick; however, the mak-



Jean-Marc Barr and Stellan Skarsgård in the Palme d'Or contender *Breaking the Waves*

ing of his television serial *The Kingdom* seems to have humanised him. The story of *Waves*, shot in English and set in the early 1970s in the remote north of Scotland, has the raw power of a silent Scandinavian melodrama. The heroine, Bess, is a naive girl who sets the Calvinist elders tut-tutting when she marries Jan, an oil-rig worker. When Jan is bedridden after an injury, their passion takes a turn that tests everyone's understanding of faith and devotion.

Von Trier's darting, bleached visuals — distracting at first — soon draw you inside the bizarre plot, and Emily Watson, plucked from the London stage, gives a deeply felt performance as the girl who loves not wisely but too well. Like all the best melo-

mas, this is a film that churns the heart.

In the past Joel and Ethan Coen have also been too wrapped up in style to accommodate much human feeling. But not in *Fargo*, which already seems one of the year's best American films. By returning to their roots in Minnesota and tackling a true story, the brothers let fresh air into their elegant games with movie genres. Released from studio artifice, the camera revels in the snow-covered prairie and the houses and bars where a kidnapping plot leads to murder. A car salesman in serious debt (William H. Macy) hopes to wrinkle the money out of his rich father-in-law by arranging for his wife's abduction. But the thugs' ineptitude brings pregnant police

chief Frances McDormand sniffing round.

The Coens extract much comedy from the laconic regional speech, but they never stoop to caricature. The characters remain ordinary, flawed people, and we watch, enthralled, as human folly engulfs them.

Cannes pleasures continue outside the competition section. Hard on the heels of Ian McKellen's Richard III, the movies now have Al Pacino's, enshrined in his lively directorial debut. *Looking for Richard*. Chunks of Shakespeare's play are ingeniously interspersed with comments from actors, academics and Joe Public on their experience, if any, of the Bard.

Geoff Brown

RADIO: The current campaign to save Radio 3 implies that it needs saving

POOR old Radio 3. The listening figures are down, an obvious and surely worrying consequence of Classic FM, and the listeners that are left are grumpy. Or some of them are. Or one of them is. The Campaign to Preserve Radio 3 has recently emerged from the woodwork, headed by a man in Folkestone.

Not that I hope he fails: quite the reverse. It is just that the creation of such a pressure group implies that Radio 3 is falling apart, which is far from true. I have just spent a week listening to nothing but Radio 3. I conclude that the grumpers are only listening to the bits they do not like.

Some of them want more music, which means they do not want a new nightly series such as *Picasso's Women* (weeknights this week, except Wednesday). These are marvellous programmes, consist-

It ain't broke, so don't fix it

ing of monologues written by Brian McAvern and read by Barbara Flynn, Hannah Gordon, Josette Simon and Lindsay Duncan.

They read the roles of the principal women in Picasso's life, including his first wife, one of his mistresses and two of his models. The great man is portrayed as a wife-beater who was fond of schoolgirls. But he had the wit to choose at least one model who was better read than him and a mistress who was his intellectual superior.

Perhaps the grumpy problem is the wrong type of music. Jazz is often mentioned.

Yet Jazz Notes (Monday) had some vigorous work written by the young British pianist Julian Joseph for the BBC Big Band and a most original, poetry-inspired suite by the saxophonist Tommy Smith.

The presenters? If I get one more letter complaining about Paul Gambaccini, I shall send the writers tapes of *Morning Collection* (weekdays) with everything bar Gambaccini's introductions edited out. The man is an asset to the network.

There is only one thing that the grumpers ought to be worrying about, and that is the resistance to pressure of Nicholas Kenyon, Radio 3's

controller. I do not think he is pursuing Classic's ratings, but if those who do bang on long enough, they will be hoist with their own petard.

Classic FM deserves support because a station playing "the best bits" will, at best, nurture an audience for the other bits. But Classic will have done the nation an inadvertent disservice if its proponents persuade BBC high-ups, pinned to the wall at cocktail parties, to react to criticism of Radio 3.

With luck the tug-of-war between people pulling Radio 3 in opposite directions will result in deadlock and Radio 3 will remain more or less what it has always been, namely the best serious music station money can buy. I only hope that Kenyon keeps his neck away from the rope.

Peter Barnard

Brisk answers to Chinese puzzles

OPERA

Turandot
Theatre Royal Glasgow

CHRISTOPHER ALDEN's production of Puccini's opera has done even better service than originally envisaged: it was always planned as a co-production between the Welsh National and Scottish Opera, but was hailed in to fill a gap at the Coliseum last year as well. It was anyway conceived for a small theatre, and at Tuesday's revival in Glasgow was in its best state yet.

Alden has radically simplified the staging, greatly to its advantage. There is less incomprehensible mime and, most important, less capering for the trio of Masks, who are allowed to catch the essential melancholy of voices of reason powerless in an irrational world. And an excellent young trio are too — Stephen Gadd, Peter Hoare and David Newman — their music thoughtfully prepared and most engagingly sung under Richard Armstrong's guidance.

Armstrong's approach to the score is

surprisingly and convincingly brisk, emphasising its savagery rather than its sickliness. Only in *Nessun dorma* does he let himself slip into the soup bowl (and why not? otherwise, this is a tough reading, innocent of empty rhetoric or false sentiment, a reading to remind you of Turandot's leanly muscled modernity. The robust orchestral playing was a great help, and David Jones's chorus has surely never sung better.

The Chinese tenor Deng made a fine Calaf; his voice is essentially lyric in scale, but he coped. Francesca Pedaci brought an authentically Italianate *spinto* edge to

Liu as well as the ability to float top notes — lovely. Andrew Hammond's Pu-Tin-Pao was quite the creepiest yet; either I have a dirty mind or the "execution" of the Prince of Persia could well excite the attention of the local watch committee.

And there was a notable debut from the Canadian soprano Kathleen Broderick as the Ice Princess. She has a big voice with plenty of air around the tone to temper the steeliness; she is musical and really phrases the lines. A slight fuzz on the tone in the upper reaches vanished by the third act, where her singing was thrillingly radiant and steady. And more than any other Turandot I have seen, she — and Alden — managed to suggest the birth of a new personality in the course of the finale. It is not there, frankly, in Alfano's music, but Broderick almost persuaded you that it was. Very clever.

Rodney Milnes



CHOICE 1

John Nettles plays Brutus in the RSC's staging of Julius Caesar

VENUE: Now in preview at the Barbican



CHOICE 2

When Irish feet are pounding: Riverdance is back in London

VENUE: From tonight at the Labatt's Apollo

THE TIMES ARTS



NEW VIDEOS

Michael Radford's *Il postino* is a sensitive vehicle for Massimo Troisi's great performance



RECORDS

Pierre Boulez and the Cleveland Orchestra take a typically invigorating view of Mahler

LONDON

ONE ENTERTAINING AND ONE BIZARRE: Sir Colin Davis conducts Mozart's delightful *Singspiel* for the first time at Covent Garden. The plot embraces passion, cruelty, love and wisdom, ground by virtuosic arias and ensembles. Sir Colin Davis is the harpist conductor and Sir David Willmott is the harpist. *Don Giovanni*, Covent Garden, WC2 (0171-304 4000). Tonight, 7.30pm. Then May 18, 20, 24, 26, June 1.

JULIUS CAESAR: Christopher Benjamin plays the caesarean, with John Nettles and John Glover (Brutus and Cassius) snarling at his heels in Peter Hall's production from last year's Stratford. Barbican, Silk Street, EC2 (0171-438 8881). Preview tonight, 7.15pm. Opens May 23, 7pm. Then in rep.

RIVERDANCE — THE SHOW: Returning to London for its third season, this exciting fusion of dance, music and song draws on Irish traditions to create a spectacular show with universal appeal. Stunning dance sequences, from the astonishing tap and Irish hard-shoe routine to the vibrant passion of flamenco, are performed by a cast of

TODAY'S CHOICE

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Gillian Massey

80, devised by Moya Doherty, with John McColligan and Bill Whelan, who also composed the music and lyrics. Book early, as few tickets remaining. Labatt's Apollo, Queen Caroline Street, London WC2 (0171-416 6000). Opens tonight, 8pm. Then Mon-Sat, 8pm; mat 2.30pm. Until August 31.

ELSEWHERE

ELIZABETHAN: Jiri Bicanek conducts the Prague Symphony Orchestra in two pieces of music and melodic tone-poems by Dvorak, Elgar's elegant Cello Concerto (soloist Ralph Kratochvil) and Martin's outstanding Sixth Symphony. Symphony Hall, Broad Street (0121-212 3333). Tonight, 8pm.

STYVY TROUSERS UPON A WIND: Roger Allam and Bill Brummery play the up-and-down couple in Tim Albery's production of *Styvy Trousers*. Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London SW1 (0171-438 8881). Tonight, 7.15pm. Then in rep.

SCARBOROUGH: The second, smaller edition of the new theatre

opens with a revival of Alan Bennett's excellent first play with *Scars*. *Penny* Years On, set in a run-down public school that is sometimes a metaphor for a run-down country.

MacCarthy, *Scars* (0171-233 70541). Opens tonight, 7.45pm. Then Tue-Sat, 7.45pm. Until June 15.

TORQUAY: Peter Knapp's *Travelling* (0171-233 70541). Opens tonight, 7.45pm. Then Tue-Sat, 7.45pm. Until June 15.

LONDON GALLERIES

Boulevard, Eve Arnold: *Photography* (0171-639 4141). British Museum: *Venus and Mars* (0171-639 1659). Courtauld: *Drawings by Thomas Gainsborough* (0171-639 2526).

Madame Tintin: *The Tintin Album* (0171-477 6000). National Gallery: *Paintings by Thomas Gainsborough* (0171-639 2526).

Seaside: *Landscapes and Seascapes* (0171-639 2526).

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Extra-special postal delivery

NEW ON VIDEO

IL POSTINO

Touchstone, U, 1995

THIS touching drama about a fisherman's son who discovers new horizons delivering post to the exiled Chilean poet Pablo Neruda is now yours to buy. British director Michael Radford keeps his style simple, knowing the movie stands or falls by Massimo Troisi's wonderful performance as the shy soul who opens up like a flower under Neruda's influence. Radford lets events drift two-thirds of the way through, but with so much movie bedlam around, this quiet film is a manna from heaven.

FUNNY BONES

Buena Vista, 15, 1995

PETER CHELSON'S amazing bundle of comedy and tears, perilously attached to a slow-moving plot about two half-brothers in a show-business family. One brother is funny (stand-up comic Lee Evans), one is not (Oliver Platt). The script needs pruning, and the lurches in tone cause seasickness; but Evans's mobile face and Chelson's affection for Blackpool's variety entertainment create memorable sequences before the film succumbs to overkill. Available to rent.

DALEKS - INVASION EARTH

Warner, U, 1996

THIS is the film with the magic line. "Well have to bypass Watford, the place is full of Daleks". They are after the Earth's magnetic core, but it only takes a tarpaulin pushed over their antennae for things to go awry. Current sci-fi tries to dazzle with technical wizardry; this disarming old specimen, now available in the



Beautifully packaged: the late Massimo Troisi gives a wonderful performance in the title role of *Il Postino*

widescreen format, simply sets out to

cast in on a television hit and entertain

the kids. Peter Cushing is Dr Who.

Bernard Cribbins the comic relief.

CRIMSON TIDE

Buena Vista, 15, 1995

ANTIQUE heroics in a submarine, with Gene Hackman as the by-the-book commander and Denzel Washington as a Harvard rival with a

different attitude to the nuclear threat

from Russian rebels. Interesting to

note the resurrection of the Cold War.

Moreover routine stuff. Rental release.

MURDER IN THE FIRST

Fox Guild, 15, 1995

AN ABSORBING drama, though director Marc Rocco causes distraction by constantly moving his camera. Kevin Bacon plays the Alcatraz prison-

er charged with the first-degree murder

of an inmate. Christian Slater is his

public defender. Since prison conditions

are vile, there is no doubt where our

sympathies lie; but the lack of any big

dramatic surprise is obscured by

Bacon's committed performance as the

hard-bitten prisoner who keeps his

dignity. Available to rent.

GEOFF BROWN

NEW CLASSICAL CDS: Glorious Goethe; Boulez's unemotional Mahler; Orpheus restored

VOCAL

Hilary Finch

SCHUBERT

Goethe Songs

Deutsche Harmonia Mundi

05472 7342 2-4

THE partnership of tenor

Christoph Prégardien and

flautist Andreas Staier is

rather more successful than

that between Schubert and

Goethe was ever destined to

be. Goethe, with an ignorance

verging on arrogance, wanted

to know nothing of the young

composer who was devotedly

to set his poetry to music

throughout his life. But when

these two exceptional

musicians join forces, a mir-

acle or two is likely to happen.

The fortepiano's sweet tone

and shorter resonance is per-

fectly tuned to Prégardien's

light tenor: for the many songs

of Schubert which are "written

in water" the fingers set up a

gentle surface ripple, while a

beautifully controlled half-

voiced recreates the deadly

hush of *Meeres stille*.

Fleet fingerwork and nim-

ORCHESTRAL

Barry Millington

MAHLER

Symphony No 7

Cleveland Orchestra/Boulez

DC 447 756 2-4

PIERRE BOULEZ's foray

into Mahler continues to yield

unpredictable results. Both his

Sixth Symphony, released last

summer, and his Fifth, given

with the Vienna Philharmonic

in London in March, offered

fascinating new perspectives.

He does it again with the

enigmatic Seventh, though his

tendency to play down the

emotional expression is per-

haps taken to unwarrantable

extremes by the clinical Cle-

velandians.

NEW RELEASES

EXECUTIVE DECISION (15), Good, say fun on a hijacked airplane, with Kurt Russell, Halle Berry, and a cast of... **WILLOW** (15), A whimsical fantasy...

THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME (15), A musical adaptation of Victor Hugo's novel... **THE TALENTED MR. RYAN** (15), A comedy about a...

STONERHILL (15), Events leading up to the 1968 Stonewall riots... **THE TALENTED MR. RYAN** (15), A comedy about a...

WHITE SWAN (12), John Bridges's school trip to the White Swan... **THE TALENTED MR. RYAN** (15), A comedy about a...

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THE TALENTED

DANCE

Moving back to Bach: American choreographer Trisha Brown explains her latest work



VISUAL ART
The many talents of Derek Jarman revealed... and a fine photographic survey devoted to Eve Arnold

THE TIMES ARTS

THEATRE

Portia Coughlan, a dark, brooding melodrama from Ireland, comes to the Royal Court in London

MUSIC

Rostropovich brings vehement passion to an LSO performance of Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony

Mother in an Irish stew

SUPPOSE some orphanage in ancient Athens had asked Euripides to write a play in its honour, and he had riposted with *Medea*. No, that is too mild a comparison. It speaks very well for Dublin's National Maternity Hospital that it professes itself "proud and delighted" with its association with Marina Carr, author of this strange, Stygian, and really rather remarkable piece. But I bet that when the people organising its centenary celebrations first read the play they had commissioned from her, they felt a flutter or two, especially at the parts where the title-character talks of drowning, stabbing and mutilating her children.

Actually, that is just one symptom of a sickness that goes back to Portia Coughlan's birth and reaches its climax at the time the bulk of the play occurs, her thirtieth birthday. Her rich, crippled husband fills her with horror and hatred. She dislikes her reproachful mother and tells her so in a scene of alarming verbal and physical violence. Sex with the over-age lads in her Irish backwater has come to disgust her. Derbhe Crotty, her pale, bony face gleaming, cuts a huddled, quaking figure most of the time — and a fierce, feral one when Portia's internal demons run amok.

What justifies this

Portia Coughlan
Royal Court

stunning piece of acting? The word "aphysiation" is invoked at one point, and turns out to refer not just to rural ennui but to endemic inbreeding. But Portia's real trouble is that her twin brother drowned himself 15 years before, leaving her with a black hole in place of what was always a somewhat embryonic heart. She feels a dual pull: back to adolescence, childhood, the womb where she claims their incestuous couplings began; and to the bottom of a river which Carr has provocatively called the Belmont.

The play is partly a weird joke at the expense of the romantic parts of *The Merchant of Venice*. It is also a ghost story, a case-study in obsession and depression, a demystification of rustic Ireland, and a piece of updated folklore, complete with mentions of witches and changelings. At times the impression is of O'Neill at his most relentless: which in my book is a plus. Portia Coughlan will probably be called melodramatic, as the great Irish-American's work was, but only because we live in an unimaginatively timid age and Carr dares a lot.

Garry Hynes directs against a backdrop which, Rorschach-style, teems with trees, spectral faces or both. The dialect occasionally apart, her production is admirably simple, lucid, and skilful when it comes to coping with hops of time. The sum effect is powerful, yet, since this is an Irish play, incongruously funny too. There is a hideously hostile, raucous, comic great-granny character who is described as not having been born, but "knitted on a wet Sunday afternoon". Would Ireland's National Temperance League or Car Protection Society please commission a play from Marina Carr? I am sure she would reward their faith.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

As her British tour opens, choreographer Trisha Brown talks to Allen Robertson

Step Back to the future

Her dancing has the power of Niagara and the easy flow of a meandering brook. Trisha Brown's slippery, loose-limbed choreography ripples in waves, spins in eddying pools and darts off in unexpected shoals before wending back to its still centre. Yet, for all its spontaneity, her dances never lose sight of their rigorous structures. Brown, a grandmaster with enough movement strategies to keep even Garry Kasparov guessing, cleverly combines these two polarities of freedom and formality in dances that are playful in the most sophisticated of ways.

Beginning with performances in Brighton this weekend, Brown's New York-based company is spending the month on the British festival circuit. This tour is a prelude to a huge retrospective of her work at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in October, when she will be celebrating her company's twenty-fifth anniversary. It was at the BAM, in 1983, that Brown broke through to a mass audience: the occasion was the premiere of *Set and Reset*, which is included in her company's British schedule. Fast, fun and flashy, it features multimedia settings and costumes by the artist Robert Rauschenberg and a jaunty, art-rock score by Laurie Anderson.

The first performances came together in a rush of adrenalin and a roar of approval. Suddenly Brown was not just one of the most respected of post-modern artists, she was a hot property at the box-office as well.

"Fame is a monster," she says. "I've understood that from the beginning. If you're not careful, it gobbles you up." Her current fame, not so clamorous as in those heady days when theatres around the world were queuing to book *Set and Reset*, is now on a more even keel. Brown, who will be 60 in November, has become a *grande dame* of contemporary dance. Pina Bausch in Germany and fellow American Twyla Tharp are the only other women who can be called her equals in terms of creativity, popularity, bankability and, most importantly, longevity.

"It's a lifetime of work, a body of work, a body about work," is how Brown sums up herself and her career. "I am proud of it, astonished by it, but I don't have time to crow. It's really rough in modern dance in America, cut-throat, so you learn how to duck and keep on working. You have got to believe in each thing that you're doing; believe that other people start recognising that you're not just some crackpot."

Brown moved to New York from the West Coast in 1961. It was a time when dance was breaking open, scrapping traditions, turning towards new ways of moving. She quickly

found herself in the thick of it. Part of the experimental Judson Church Theatre, Brown went so far as to create works that featured performers strapped into harnesses, cantilevered out horizontally and walking on walls, down the outside of buildings and even spiralling down tree trunks. She sent a quartet of dancers free-floating on rafts across a lake and had others climbing in and out of jumble-sale garments that were looped through a huge circus net suspended above the audience.

Most of these dances were motivated by personalised codes. In one of them she devised an invisible grid that surrounded each of the performers. The choreography consisted of 27 different movements linked to a particular point on that grid. These spots were for each letter of the alphabet with a last to mark the space between words. The dancers then spelt out sentences through movement.

"My name is Trisha Brown. I was born in..."

The general public which has known her work only since she moved into the mainstream would be surprised by the bald rigour of her early choreography. Those who have followed only the recent phase of her career might be equally startled by Brown's latest choice — classical music.

The big new piece being seen here this month, *MO*, was created in 1994. *MO* stands for *Musical Offering*, the Bach score. Unless you were lucky enough to be in Naples in 1986, when Brown choreographed and also performed in Lina Wertmüller's production of *Carmen*, you would automatically regard Brown as a late 20th-century abstractionist working in tandem with Rauschenberg, Donald Judd, Nancy Graves, Robert Ashley and other top exponents of Manhattan's art-

for-art's-sake elite. But with Bach, Brown has become both fascinated and challenged by the wealth of possibilities that might be open to her.

"I knew I didn't want to just physically report his music to the audience. On the other hand I wouldn't ignore the music, and I did choreograph a traditional fugue right at the beginning of the piece. To me that was like an abstract painter who finally draws a figure because he's tired of hearing. 'Even my kid can do that.' So, he draws this sensual nude in order to be able to say, 'The reason I don't do that is because I don't want to, not that I can't.'"

"I was trying to hang on to the style of my own work, while at the same time trying to discover a vocabulary that is strong enough to find a place within Bach's music."

The glorious result, a hit with audiences and critics alike, has opened a new door for Brown. Now she is choreographing to Webern. "After

Bach comes Webern," she says with a big laugh. "I'm very inspired by and entrenched in the 12-tone row."

Next she will be staging Monteverdi's *Orfeo* in Brussels; it then tours in America and Europe (there are rumours that *Orfeo* will be seen here in the run-up to the millennium). "I don't think I could have done this any earlier," says Brown about her new relationship to music. "I build things from the base up, and the first level of creation is always intellectual understanding of the principles I'm dealing with."

There was a similar passage of exuberant shrieking for the clarinet (duetting effectively with high violin) in Jonathan Powell's *Necronomic Fragments*. The title alludes to the work of H. P. Lovecraft, with its supposedly "blasphemous and potentially cataclysmic content" (to quote the composer), which presumably explains the bizarre, unworlly nature of the scoring.

Trisha Brown Dance Company is in Brighton (tomorrow and Saturday, Edinburgh (May 21), London (Queen Elizabeth Hall May 24-25), Newcastle (May 28-29) and Blackpool (June 3-4).



Trisha Brown: "I was trying to discover a vocabulary that is strong enough to find a place within Bach's music"

Given its head, not its heart

UNLIKE many commissioned works, heard once and then forgotten, Richard Rodney Bennett's *Parita* for Orchestra was requested by BT and the Association of British Orchestras specifically to be played by 17 different bands over a period of nine months. The performance on Tuesday night by the London Symphony Orchestra under Mstislav Rostropovich was the most exuberant of the four I have heard, pointing up the gaiety of the outer movements with infectious enthusiasm.

If it was not quite the most disciplined, that set the tone for the evening, which was one in which the head was for once dominated by the heart. This tendency reached its extreme in Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony, a performance which for sheer virulence and gut-wrenching aggression would be hard to beat. The reckless abandon with which the finale took flight was (no doubt intentionally) terrifying rather than exhilarating, and the story-faced, heavily accented coda left one in little doubt as to where Rostropovich stands on the question of its interpretation: this was "false rejoicing" with a vengeance.

Imposing as all this was, there was a price to be paid. The LSO was not at its immaculate best in ensemble, and there were some odd balances at times (the over-

LSO/Rostropovich
Barbican

dominant first entry of the piano threatened to turn the work into a concerto).

But if Rostropovich's somewhat cavalier attitude to the printed score resulted in a reading that lived very much from moment to moment, it was undeniably one of compelling immediacy and often scorching ferocity.

By complete contrast, it was the lyrical, pastoral aspect of Britten's *Serenade* for Tenor, Horn and Strings that was to the fore in Ian Bostridge's eloquent performance (with Hugh Secan the accomplished horn player). Bostridge is so evidently a product of the English tradition that one inevitably picks up Pears-like inflections. But his tone is more fine-grained than that of the tenor with whom the cycle is indelibly associated, and his projection more reticent, less overtly dramatic. His diction was good throughout, his capacity for tonal shading admirable, and the final words ("seal the hushed Casquet of my Soul") delivered with a memorably veiled quality that truly set the seal on a highly personal account of the work.

BARRY MILLINGTON

Emergency stops

WHETHER by accident or design there was more than one common thread in the pieces that made up the Cambridge New Music Players' programme at the Brighton Festival on Saturday evening, Barry Millington writes. An exotic, loosely oriental element was evident in several of them, while three of the composers shared a penchant for abrupt conclusion.

For Adrian Jack, the sudden ending is something of a trademark, and both movements of his enjoyably eclectic *Ziggag* (the second is a recent addition) exemplify it. The members of the ensemble, conducted by Paul Hoskins, were confident in neither blend nor tuning, and it may have been unwise to give a solo to the double bass since few players seem to be able to bring it off. However, the Klezmer playing of clarinetist Lynsey Marsh was splendidly pungent.

There was a similar passage of exuberant shrieking for the clarinet (duetting effectively with high violin) in Jonathan Powell's *Necronomic Fragments*. The title alludes to the work of H. P. Lovecraft, with its supposedly "blasphemous and potentially cataclysmic content" (to quote the composer), which presumably explains the bizarre, unworlly nature of the scoring.

Cambridge New Music Players
St Nicholas, Brighton

Exotic sonorities return in Julian Grant's *Tournament of Shadows*. The piece was inspired by an alarming personal experience in a dark alleyway in Bukhara, and certainly fear and menace exuded from its tense textures. But Grant also evoked what he described as the "magical hypnotic charm" of the place, and here the wailing clarinet conjures the invigorating spirit of the oriental bazaar.

Most colourful of all were the sonorities of Edward Dudley Hughes's *Movements in Red*, receiving its world premiere. The rippling effects of its textures teeming with inner detail were brilliantly created, even if the outline emerged probably too crudely. Another perversely abrupt end prompted the thought that this might be a CNMP stipulation.

If the collective playing throughout left something to be desired, there was at least a decent performance by Rowland Sutherland in Denisov's *Two Pieces* for solo flute, and an eloquent one by Joseph Spooner of Sally Beamish's *Gala Water*, a set of variations on a Scottish folk song.

John Russell Taylor on the Barbican's shows of works by Derek Jarman and Eve Arnold

There seems at first to be no link between the two shows which share the Barbican Art Gallery at the moment, devoted respectively to the photographer Eve Arnold and the polymath Derek Jarman. But if there is a link, it undoubtedly lies in the cinema.

Of course, the cinematic element is obvious in Jarman's work. Among his many and varied talents, the most prominently displayed and widely known was film-making. The general impression of his career is that he began as a painter, moved on to being a designer, and through that became totally committed to making films — about a dozen features in 16 years, no mean tally when you consider that for most of that time he was debilitated by HIV/AIDS.

What emerges from the show is rather different. All the feature films, plus another ten shorts, are being shown in connection with the exhibition, and their volume and weight remain impressive, even to those who have strong reservations as to whether Jarman ever developed a sense of cinematic rhythm, without which any film, even if handsome to look at, remains dead at the centre.

But the show does tell us much more than has ever been made public before about the other sides of Jarman's artistic self-expression. There is a careful of books and miscellaneous writings, many film-related but several substantial entries in the bibliography about quite other matters of moment to him. More impressive, though, is the ample evidence on the walls that Jarman was an exemplary case of "Once a painter, always a painter". Even when painting as such seemed to

Moving images

be taking a back seat in his life, he went on compulsively doing it. The early paintings, dating from Jarman's period at the Slade in the early 1960s, are already distinctive, as well as being rather unexpected: placid, pastel-shaded evocations of *luxe, calme et volupté* seen through the prism of Poussin, they give little hint of the militant Jarman to come. Nor do the abstracted landscapes that came next, in which the influence of another triumphantly un-angry artist, Paul Nash, may be detected.

Rather rapidly, Jarman becomes involved in issues — pacifism, ecology and gay lib in particular — and develops a visible desire to provoke. But this is expressed more in the films and the writings: the paintings and mixed-media works, even the designs for the theatre and other people's films, stand a little apart from militancy of any kind. It seems that painting and designing remained an area apart, into which Jarman could retreat from the concerns of the world around.

Until the very last, that is. And even the pictures in the last touring exhibition (1994), in which abstract-expressionist backgrounds are daubed with gay graffiti, seem still to be more abstracted than aggressive, not finally so provocative as they are meant to be. The immediately previous small paintings connected with Jarman's garden at Dungeness are also agitated — at Dungeness, clearly, the wind's in trouble among the sparse and spiky vegetation — but the experience is



"Once a painter, always a painter": a 1961 self-portrait by Derek Jarman

recorded rather than turned into a symbol.

Here it is necessary to enter a caveat about the show as a whole. One does come away with a slight feeling that it has been somewhat sanitised: as he approached death, the side of Jarman which was ready to rage against the dying of the light has been reduced to a faint whimper. The total effect is more comfortable than it should be. Or perhaps Jarman's ability to withdraw from life into art was more complete than anyone realised when he was personally, abrasively present.

Eve Arnold is a very different kind of artist, but an artist nevertheless. As her

exhibition makes clear, it is an accident — although an understandable one — that her best-known pictures are connected with the cinema. If a photographer is given such heaven-sent opportunities as to photograph Marilyn Monroe on her last completed film, *The Misfits*, or follow Joan Crawford through the tortuous routines of the beautician's craft in order to compete with co-stars a quarter of a century younger, it is hardly surprising that people remember the results.

But there is a lot more to Arnold's work and world than that. She is, after all, a senior and distinguished member of the Magnum agency, a photo-journalist who tells stories through her pictures. Arnold is interested in and expressive of many different kinds of situation and public figure.

Sometimes the story may be connected with the movies. They are news as much as a famine in Africa; their icons bulk as large in our perception of life as American politicians or Asian religious leaders. But very often the subjects are as far as can be imagined from Hollywood. Arnold is hardly ever the kind of photographer who lets the artifice show through. Like Cartier-Bresson, she generally manages to make her pictures look as though they just happened through the happy accident of being in the right place at the right time. But one need only look at some of her portraits, sharp and revealing to a fault, to realise why these days the hand that works the shutter comes close to ruling the world.

Derek Jarman: Artist, Film-maker, Designer and Eve Arnold in Retrospect are at the Barbican Art Gallery, Barbican Centre, EC2 (0171-588 4141) until August 18

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Retiring to tea and scandal

**Sarah
Bradford**
on a royal
mistress's
wild child

A monster, my dear," the late Harold Acton used to say in that particular lilting accentuated voice of his, mandarin head tilted to one side. He was referring, of course, to his neighbour on the Florentine hills, Violet Trefusis. The jacket photograph shows Edward VII's mistress, the Hon Mrs George Keppel, looking slightly nervously at her first-born seated in her lap, as well she might. The child, Violet, circa two years old, has a rapacious, clinging look, her left arm encircling her mother's neck, her right hand firmly pressed against Alice Keppel's unresisting fingers. The child's expression, fierce and demanding as she fixes her mother with her eyes, is distinctly disquieting.

Mrs Keppel's presence in the book is principally as a come-on for the reader, reminding us that as the Prince of Wales's long-standing mistress she was the prototype for her great-granddaughter, Camilla Parker Bowles. Her affair with "Bertie", as he is persistently referred to, was "untroubled by intrusion from zoom lenses, the tapping of cellular telephones or bugging devices in the chandeliers" — hardly surprising since it took place between 1898 and 1910. This is not the only tiresomely anachronistic comparison in the book: "Like Lady Thatcher some decades later, she [Alice Keppel] seemed to personify her country, rule the waves and have her way with Englishmen."

Diana Souhami's grasp of English aristocratic and court life seems uncertain. Of the happy cuckold, Alice's husband, she writes curiously: "To his credit George was an Honourable," a dubious statement. She seems not to be aware that great houses are not precisely located in towns or villages — Knowlesley is not "in" Prescott, Lancashire, nor Crichester Down "in" Wiltshire.

Harry Cust was the reputed father of the Duchess of Rutland's daughter, Lady Diana, not Lady de Trafford. There is a good deal too much about "Bertie's" early life before he met Mrs Keppel — his education, his marriage, the various scandals in which he became involved, all of which have been written about over and over again and here serve only to hold up what does eventually develop into an interesting story.

That story is essentially the passionate love of Mrs Keppel's eldest daughter, Violet, for Vita Sackville West, first revealed by Vita's youngest



A deceptive image of the perfect Edwardian family: Lieutenant Colonel the Hon George Keppel with his wife Alice and daughter Violet in 1909

**MRS KEPPEL AND
HER DAUGHTER**
By Diana Souhami
HarperCollins, £18

son, Nigel Nicolson, in *Portrait of a Marriage*, based on his mother's "confession" and described in greater detail in Victoria Glendinning's biography, *Vita*.

Diana Souhami's purpose in repeating and expanding it is "to vindicate Violet in this story of adultery, royal and aristocratic families, dominant mothers and how not to conduct a lesbian relationship".

Certainly Violet, tiresome, demanding, and self-dramatising though she undoubtedly was, emerges as the victim of a predatory, sexually driven, possessive Vita who, like the young aristocrat Julian in the novel of their love, *Vita's Challenge*, coolly abandons his lover when he is tired of her. (One of Vita's lovers, Pat Dansey, acutely diagnosed the key to Vita's behaviour in her "obsession that you are a romantic young man who treats women badly".)

I found Part Two, "Portrait of a Lesbian Affair", describing the quadrangle between Violet and Vita and their respective husbands, Harold and Denys, fascinating. Only poor Denys Trefusis, a sad, gentlemanlike soldier traumatised by the war and tuberculosis, emerges well out of the tale — Violet treated him with absolute cruelty.

Apart from that, the story rarely rises above farce, enhanced by two preposterous mothers, Mrs Keppel and Lady Sackville, who struggled to keep scandal at bay while bemoaning their diminishing lifestyle. Mrs Keppel turned up troops in the end, providing financial support for Violet out of the huge funds she had amassed as Edward VII's mistress. For Violet, her mother remained her only lasting relationship: she wrote Alice letters addressing her as "Little love", signed "Your adoring Titten". "I believed in three things," she wrote. "God, France, my mother..."

Despite occasional absurdities and a banal style, Diana Souhami has written an entertaining book, but her advocacy of Violet, an ambitious, supremely self-pitying and, in the end very boring, fails to convince. Harold Acton was right.

AT THE bloody climax — or, rather, one of the bloody climaxes — of Colin Bateman's new novel, the narrator, Dan Starkey, tries to pretend it isn't really happening:

"It was all television. All fiction. Meant to be enjoyed by someone else. Real life was about being married and having children and going shopping and betting on the Grand National and carving the Christmas turkey and losing your keys down the back of the chair: it was about trousers that wouldn't flush and songs by embarrassing relatives who thought they were Johnny Cash."

Bateman is a Northern Ireland journalist and novelist and I suspect that he is laying claim to a particular Northern Irish comic sensibility. If the transitions in *Of Wee Sweetie Mice and Men* between realistic observation and stomach-churning violence, between comedy and sentimentality and tragedy, seem abrupt, then this is not merely an echo of the culture of Scorsese and Tarantino in which the author is evidently saturated, but, more importantly, a representation of life in a Province defined by conflict.

The novel begins as a Nick Hornbyesque comedy of wry observation as Starkey mourns the wreckage of his marriage. Bateman has a good ear for dialogue and these episodes about male and female mismatching are effective. If a little familiar, the plot itself is based on a much broader satirical idea, in which an Irish boxing no-hoper manages to land a fluke fight with Mike Tyson. Starkey is hired to write a

A new genre of custard fiction

Sean French

**OF WEE SWEETIE
MICE AND MEN**
By Colin Bateman
HarperCollins, £14.99



Bateman: wry observation

book about the event and he joins the boxer's entourage on the trip to New York.

THERE are a series of misadventures, comic at first (Starkey is repeatedly robbed), then more serious, when the boxer's wife is kidnapped. Starkey becomes enmeshed in the attempt to rescue her and suddenly we are in a different movie, specifically the ear-

removal scene from *Reservoir Dogs* and the bloody climax of *Taxi Driver*, and all the time there are the absurdist dialogues involving a misunderstanding about "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" and a confusion between the words "ostrich" and "hostage". If Tarantino was able to charge royalties for the use of his style, he would be richer than Bill Gates.

This Belfast journalist with a gift for the sarcastic retort is suddenly blowing criminals away like Bruce Willis and then every so often we're back to the delicate love story about male vulnerability and old records from the Seventies and all that. Of course one knows the argument in justification of the book's incoherence: life is incoherent. Well, maybe, but the affectlessness that is the book's subject seems to require an equivalent slackness of attention from the reader. Take the novel's opening sentence, which is characteristic of Bateman's hyperbolic style:

"Peace had settled over the city like the skin on a rancid custard. Everybody wanted it, just not in that form. The forecast remained for rain, with widespread terrorism." Is it pedantic to point out that skin forms out of the custard and does not settle over it like snow, and that it forms while the custard is warm, not days later when it has become rancid? And what does the second sentence mean? The "it" presumably refers to the peace, but does it refer to the custard skin as well? Or does "everybody" want unrancid custard without skin? God knows, and we're only on the second line of a 330-page book.

The courage of his contrivance

Jim McCue

CLAY.

**Whereabouts
Unknown**
By Craig Raine
Penguin, £20

The most audacious metaphor in English is probably John Donne's comparison of his soul and his mistress's to a pair of compasses. Many of the 100 runners-up are by Craig Raine. A sewage-farm like a tape-recorder; heels like parsnips; coffin-bearers like a string quartet; buttocks chewing the cud; sexual penetration like a liqueur chocolate. The question is how to relate this sergeant-major alertness to the business of living.

Raine patented his technique in 1979 with *A Martian Sends a Postcard Home*. The visitor to Earth doesn't know about phones and cars and dreams, so they are described in roundabout ways which ask what we are up to (but which rely illogically on a knowledge of television, ghosts and tickling).

Now, a series of deaths has led Raine to look askant again at life's old friends. The first poem in his new book begins: "the turban in a tangerine/ with six suspensory bandages/ the lemon squeezer/ in the men's urinal."

Have you ever seen things this way before? Yes, if you have read his books: turbans have served for both night-wrapped roses and a ball of string; in a tribute to his father he admired "the way he could peel an apple with the skin in one piece". Why the otiose "men's"? And what's this disingenuous "say"? Far from being an example plucked casually from many, the snooker table is the only thing that fits the description.

"Henri Rousseau painted in pidgin, so to speak," writes Craig Raine. Surrealist poet. In *Rich* (1984), Raine imagines an usherette by Salvador Dali with a drawer in her midriff. This is explaining someone else's joke, but he is a recycler by principle. All writers, he says, commencing Dickens, know that images "have two possibilities: A ploughed field is like a sea of clouds, or the sea is like a ploughed field". So Raine describes a battleship's "rivets like mangroves", then mangroves "like a battleship".

Having the courage of his contrivance, Raine aims for an equivalent to the "unbroken and candid artifice" he finds in Hopkins. But Hopkins himself, he tells us, had occasional doubts about the strains of novelty. Raine reassures himself that the poet's task is to invent a dialect, and he is accordingly fascinated by the fictitious languages invented by Orwell, Joyce, Burgess and Russell Hoban. He even points to an ancestor of his own technique, the Neanderthal tongue in *The Inheritors*, where William Golding describes paddling a canoe: "They were digging the water and the log was sidling across the river."

Using words as if for the first time is hard enough; but the greatest achievement is to use them anew and with the snowballed moment of centuries.

Artifice, dialect, language, wit — whatever it is, it is Raine's original, translated to many purposes. As well as poems, he has written one libretto, one play (sidelong Raine), and one volume of essays; he has edited a magazine, been poetry editor at Faber, and is now an Oxford don. Each role has involved turning his binoculars on imagery like "the gorilla focusing his nostrils". Sharp images are what matter, supremely, to him, and how he polices the true and untrue.

Much less important is depth of field. He has little to say about plot, character, emotion, the capacity to sweep the reader away. Short on these, his long poem *History: The Home*



Raine: sharp focus

Movie, published last year, is a mass of dazzling details, but without panoramas. Curiously, the *Martian* detachment suits one favourite subject, sex. For that surreal coupling can make us distractedly aware of incongruities.

Whereas Donne's compasses run a fulfilling emotional circle, many of Raine's conceits run only out of breath. In the 24 poems of *A Martian*, 44 lines end with "— suspension bridges, high-wires between the solid grounds. Most sentences in *History* have no main verb. Riches come when the metaphor doesn't just register but tells, like the image of a dying friend pouring himself words as a tranquilliser: "As hard in the end / as threading a needle". The emblem of self-destruction is not and poignant (does one say "Here, let me do it") — but the difficulty of needles is proverbial. In the background stands another great conceit about the difficulty of dying well: "It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God."

Using words as if for the first time is hard enough; but the greatest achievement is to use them anew and with the snowballed moment of centuries.

Change between present and past



A celebration of Irish music: a traditional session on uilleann pipes, bodhran and guitar

Alan Franks

LAST NIGHT'S FUN
By Claran Carson
Cape, £15.99

particularly in the English consciousness, has been a long cycle of neglect and rediscovery, with every so often, as in the cases of Enya and the Pogues, a partial assimilation into something of mass appeal. Then there are the odd breakthroughs by way of feature films and television com-

mercials: there will always be purists who see these as the edgy encounters of a scholar with a tart.

Carson's study is a timely reminder of why the Irish tradition has no need of the kind of rescue operation that the English folksong during the revival in the late 1960s. For all the fugitive nature of an oppressed culture, the music has been made resilient in the manner of the soundest constructions, with deep foundations beneath and considerab-

le flexibility above. From its traffic with post-Renaissance Europe, there remains an imprint of the courtly and the classical, overlaid with an almost uncharitable diversity of invention and local approach. As Claran Carson says, Irish traditional music probably has more practitioners now than at any time in its history.

He is at his best when he is deep into the detail of the playing. This, for example, on the problem of signalling between musicians: "Getting 'the change' is a skill: it has to be

watched for, and listened for, even if the number of repeats has been determined in advance (some of the players can't count). If the repeats have not been predetermined, the players will use body language to communicate the change — eyes, shoulders, elbows, knees, feet and hands may be deployed. Hence the manic widening of the flute-player's eyes at the end of the first time the third time round, or the shaking of her head which means you play the first time again."

Just like the tunes and their treatment, the writing can fly off into digressions which keep making me wonder whether I would ever be returned safely to the substantive theme. Perhaps that is as it should be in a book which sets out in part to savour the sadness of spent airs, since the great certainty of this music is that the past and present are locked together in an unguessable fugue. Last night is in perpetual play.

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Englishmen and castles, as seen in Country Life

To build you need not only money but confidence in the future. The middle class families which came to maturity in the optimistic 1890s had both. The architect Edwin Lutyens's patrons sprang not from the old aristocratic classes, whose power had gone with the extension of the franchise and whose fortunes were diminished by the agricultural depression and taxation, but new self-made City and tradespeople, Barings, Horners, Fenwicks and Drewes. They, on the whole, were civilised and sympathetic beings, anxious, now that they had made their pile, to model themselves on an idealised ancient squirearchy and distance themselves from the source of their wealth. Such clients demanded every modern convenience in houses built for both comfort and leisure, but they also decreed that a spell of timelessness be bestowed upon them.

Lutyens, with his allegiance to Arts and Crafts principles, his worship of Old England and his supreme orchestration of natural materials, be they weathered stone, timber or brick, gave them precisely what they wanted.



FRONT ELEVATION

Edwin L. Lutyens, Architect.

Ashby St Ledgers, Northants. Watercolour elevation by Harold Stevens of Lutyens's cottages dated 1908 for the Hon Ivor Guest, later Lord Wimborne

Roy Strong

LUTYENS AND THE EDWARDIANS
An English Architect and his Clients
By Jane Brown
Viking, £25

Tudorbethan or Renaissance, these houses nestled in the landscape from the moment he had completed them as though they were already forever England. Even though new he was able to endow them with "the souls of a more ancient building", as was written of Gertrude Jekyll's Munstead Wood.

These were never country houses but houses in the country reflecting exactly the end of the aristocratic powerhouse. Their function was less prestige than a

reflection of a new exaltation of country life and the advent of the weekend made possible by the motor car. Around such houses there was no longer an estate to engender revenue, but pleasure grounds for dalliance and sport. As these were to be the last of their kind they have remained locked within the British consciousness as an aspiration, the ultimate expression of success by the establishment classes.

Architects, like painters have to be charmers. Lutyens certainly was. Once referred to as "this singular and delightful man", he was clearly irresistible with his jacksonian sense of humour

which beguiled his clients' children. But, beginning life as the tenth child of an impoverished mediocre painter, he needed, in an era which depended on social connection aligned to talent, connections who would open doors. Marriage to an earl's daughter, Lady Emily Lytton, swung open one. Gertrude Jekyll was to do the rest. Through her and her brother there followed the roll call of dream houses of the

Edwardian age. Mells, Grey Walls, Great Maytham, Orchards and Great Dixter. Miss Jekyll introduced Lutyens to the editor of *Country Life*, which was to promote his work for nearly half a century. Through the new mass media of the illustrated magazine the upper classes were presented with a romantic idyll of a kind which has never lost its hold on their imagination.

It was even to survive the deluge of 1914 to 1918, after which Lutyens found himself designing houses no

longer but tombs for those who should have inherited them. Half of his commissions after 1918 were for memorials, including the most famous, the Cenotaph. No one had either the confidence or money anymore to build and disillusion set in and, for a period, he took to the bottle. By the time that his masterpiece, Viceroy's House in Delhi, could be occupied it was only 17 years off being evacuated as British rule in India finally came to an end.

This is a beautifully written, strangely elegant book. Jane Brown paints a gallery of patrons of those halcyon years who emerge as remarkably cohesive in their aspirations and attitudes. Architect and patron in practically every case were perfectly matched. The only one who doesn't quite fit is the wilful, engaging but utterly impossible Lady Sackville, Lutyens's mistress, who was forever complaining in her diary how when she eventually got the poor man into her bedroom, she didn't quite get what she wanted. His clients fortunately did.

Greater than we knew

Howard

Davies on a portrait cluttered with detail

At the height of the Giscard d'Estaing reign in France, the President's nocturnal excursions from the Elysée were the talk of Paris. They were never, even when he was said to have collided with a milk float on returning one morning, explicitly reported in the mainstream press. But the *Canard Enchaîné* published a front page reproduction of Manet's *Déjeuner sur l'Herbe* with the simple caption "Giscard's late" emerging from the lips of the recurrent nude.

Manet was, and is, an artist whose work expresses both an attitude to life, and the spirit of his time. *Déjeuner, The Ball at the Opera, The Gare Saint-Lazare, The Bar at the Folies Bergères*, all conjure up a powerful image of artistic and cultural life in mid-19th-century Paris. Manet himself, in spite of his well-known battles with the artistic establishment of the time, and his celebrated exclusion from major Salon exhibitions, lived at the centre of that world; he was no outsider.

Born in 1832, the child of a well-to-do Parisian bourgeois family, he led, for the most part, a comfortable existence. When funds ran low indulgent and wealthy art buyers tended to turn up. His friend Antonin Proust, when a minister in the Third Republic, secured for him a *Légion d'honneur*. And of course Manet and the other artists of the *Salon des Refusés* quickly became the mainstream, rather than the fringe. He was, too, a part of literary Paris. A friend of Baudelaire, of Zola and of Mallarmé, he saw himself as playing a role in the intellectual life of the capital.

So it is entirely reasonable to approach Manet from a cultural historical perspective, as Beth Archer Brombert does. Brombert is a jolting biographer and translator, rather than an art critic, and not necessarily any the worse for that. *Rebel in a Frock Coat* — a book club subtitle, I presume — does not claim to be a work

An artist whose work expressed both his attitude to life and the spirit of his time: Edouard Manet's *Déjeuner sur l'Herbe*, in the Musée d'Orsay

of artistic analysis, rather "a vivid description of the cultural history of Paris in the latter half of the 19th century."

But that is a grand claim, and one not entirely justified by the episodic material presented here. Brombert has done a workmanlike job in assembling what is known of Manet's home, social and business lives, and she tells a tale easily and well. The story of young Edouard's extraordinary trip to Brazil in 1848, on board a kind of floating classroom, is amusingly recounted, including his perceptive and witty comment on the Rio carnival "not much fun".

Brombert also writes engagingly about Manet's fraught relationship with Berthe Morisot, who eventually married his brother Eugène, but remained infatuated with Edouard throughout her life.

Collectors of historical trivia will find a lot to please them. We learn that the rich "protector" of Mery Laurent, the hostess with whom Manet walked out in later years, was an American dentist called Thomas W. Evans. Evans's main claim to fame was that he looked after Napoleon III's teeth, which must have been a remarkably well remunerated post. But he also, we learn,

EDOUARD MANET
Rebel in a Frock Coat
By Beth Archer Brombert
Little, Brown, £20

designed the main avenue in the Bois de Boulogne. And I have to confess I was not aware that Gustave Caillebotte was the President of the Genevilliers Yacht Club, or that "Mallarmé was another sailing buff who dashed off to his little skiff at every opportunity".

In the midst of this diverting material, Brombert occasion-

ally finds time for some routine observations on Manet's paintings — though they are not allowed to distract us from her main subject matter. We therefore emerge with only the vaguest of notions of what the artistic argument between Manet and his friends in the salon selectors was about. She has no message for the world about Manet's contemporary significance, or his artistic legacy. Indeed she has no message at all — no case to prove, no argument.

More importantly, nowhere does Brombert convey any sense of the excitement of Manet's vision, or of the sheer

beauty of his canvasses. He is presented as a society figure, with an occasionally remunerative hobby; his pictures serve simply as exhibits, artefacts, the raw material of cultural history. At one point she describes his visual images as "the Esperanto of imagination", a dispiriting metaphor.

There are, fortunately, 67 good quality plates, albeit in black and white. Only they give any clue as to why we might still agree with Degas's judgment at Manet's funeral: "Il était plus grand que nous les croyions".

The author is Deputy Governor of The Bank of England.

Captains and King's

When Sub-Lieutenant Kermode joined the Royal Navy in 1940, becoming at a stroke Captain's secretary and dogsbody, sailors stepped up smartly to a table to receive their weekly pay in their caps. Any rating who had been fined, or "mulcted" as the Navy had it, for various offences, might well receive no pay at all, the paying clerk shouting in stern tones "Not Entitled". This the sailors referred to as a "Noreaster", which might at different places and seasons arrive in the form of no pay, no leave, or no future, ie, death.

The humour of this delightful and engrossing memoir plays round the concepts of entitlement and non-entitlement, the author taking a proper and sardonic satisfaction in the title the Queen has bestowed on him, but feeling it safer to remain for personal and literary purposes in a state of non-entitlement.

When Sir Frank was Sub-Lieutenant Kermode he was the only man in a broken-down tramp steamer conscripted into naval service who could both understand and respond in kind to the rolling archaic ritual of Admiralty Orders, could fathom Kings Regulations up to a point, and even catch a glimmer of sense in the bizarre system of naval accounting. Thus the clerkship which was carried him to the heights of the King Edward Professorship of English Literature at Cambridge, and the Charles Eliot Norton ditto at Harvard, found an early niche and use in the world of warship procedure. Chaucer and Shakespeare would have approved.

And it is Shakespeare who suggested a title for the most vivid section of the book. Towards the close of the play, and of his fortunes, Antony calls "all my dear captains" round him to have one more gaudy night. "My mad captains" were to haunt the young Kermode for most of his wartime service.

The first, who had been a midshipman at Zeebrugge and won a DSO at Dunkirk, was a hero with no more heroic role to play. Condemned to the command of an all but meaningless vessel, he lasted for only the briefest period. Soaked in pink gin, he arrived late at the funeral of a junior officer who had died of drink, and assured the widow "My dear, he can't really be

dead you know. If he were I should have been officially informed". Summoned back to London after the first leg of an Iceland trip, he shot himself. So he got his Noreaster.

Two equally amazing characters succeeded him. Captain Henry filled his spacious cabin with mountains of black-market goods, contriving somehow to dispose of them later under the noses of Customs.

The third captain was merely and meanly mad, refusing out of jealousy to allow the officers from a U Class submarine — the real heroes of the war in the Mediterranean — to attend his ship's party. It was his own protest on this occasion that led to young Kermode being quietly got out of the way and sent to — of all places — New York.

After such colourful times and experiences one might think that the quieter academic life which followed would be anti-climactic for the memoirist, but not a bit of it. Kermode's war was waged in the shadow of apparent and utter futility; while someone, somehow, was winning it elsewhere. Since then, he has been in the forefront of the battle in every sense, an academic battle in which he has won any number of medals.

After Liverpool and London Universities he was appointed to the prestigious Regius Professorship at King's College, Cambridge, a job about which his early misgivings turned out to be more than justified. Cambridge is usually thought to be a more go-ahead place than its sister university of Oxford, but the Cambridge School of English has always been mysteriously backward and arcane, a status confirmed rather than diminished by a fiery but reactionary eccentric like the great Dr Leavis.

Kermode found that he was manoeuvred into responsibility without being given power of any sort. When one of his many feuds rent the faculty over the appointment of a flamboyant young post-structuralist, he sought to strike a blow for freedom, truth and justice, but in vain. He resigned instead, and has since led a studious life in distinguished retirement, composing admirable books as he once composed replies to Admiralty letters, "for as long as I am entitled to be".

John Bayley

NOT ENTITLED
A Memoir
By Frank Kermode
HarperCollins, £16

The supreme danger to a rigid society

Joanna Pitman

THE CULT AT THE END OF THE WORLD

By David Kaplan and Andrew Marshall
Hutchinson, £16.99

THIS IS a book that governments, intelligence and police agencies and social workers all over the world should read. The facts of Aum Supreme Truth, the self-styled "religious sect" responsible for the Tokyo subway gas attack last March and the planned murder of tens of thousands more, are shocking — I can use no other word. The initial incompetence and later reluctance of the Japanese authorities to take action is equally so. But perhaps more than anything else, this book is an indictment of the rigidity of Japanese society, its inability to make small adjustments and its failure to prevent or recognise a fanatical cult openly intent on mass destruction.

Andrew Marshall and David Kaplan tell the story of the evolution of cult leader Shoko Asahara from a partially blinded schoolboy bully, born into an underprivileged

family in an isolated Japanese village, into the religious guru leader of tens of thousands and then mastermind of very real plans to carry out mass murder and make himself supreme ruler of an expanding world empire.

In some ways the Tokyo gas attack which killed 12 and injured almost 6,000 was the least of it. Asahara's sect was initially based on Buddhism, but its rapid growth into a powerful social force with a following of 40,000, assets of US\$1 billion and plans to kill millions, was achieved by

ruthless design. Vulnerable elements of society were targeted — lonely housewives, workers in marginal occupations, brilliant young men and women isolated by their talents, all those millions who crave intensive group involvement and who need something to fill the spiritual vacuum that is believed to be the legacy of Japan's breakneck modernisations.

Once lured into the sect they were deliberately isolated from normal society, broken down by malnutrition, lack of sleep and the requirement to wear "electrode caps" which sent a constant electric current to the brain and was said to quicken the believer's step on the road to salvation. The wealthy were targeted too — every follower was forced to sign all their assets to the sect.

Running parallel with an apparently unstoppable growth in followers and assets



May 16, 1995: a member of the Aum sect is arrested in a raid

was the vile metamorphosis of Asahara's own ambitions. Beginning as religious guru, he found that the Japanese Confucian tradition of devout loyalty to a single leader (which hinges on an underdeveloped sense of the individual) gave him unexpected powers. From a dealer in social succour who captured the hearts, minds and wallets of thousands, he tried and failed in politics and then became a murderous fanatic intent on amassing powers of mass destruction. Using the brilliant young scientific brains at his disposal

and a huge weapons development complex hidden inside his cult headquarters, he built a vast and sophisticated arsenal of biochemical and conventional arms including mustard gas, anthrax, botulism, TNT, the ebola virus and sarin gas. He mass produced AK47s, he experimented with lasers, he bought missile launchers and planned to build a nuclear warhead.

In 1989 he ordered the murder of a lawyer and his family, working on behalf of parents to free young Japanese followers. He then

started torturing and murdering believers attempting to escape. He attempted and failed to blanket central Tokyo with a deadly nerve gas in 1990 and 1993. And time again the police, faced with a multitude of clues, refused to take action fearing charges of religious persecution and legal confrontations with the sect's aggressive judicial department.

Religious terrorist groups can infiltrate and operate in any society, but the Japan of today seems to provide particularly fertile conditions. Aum emerged and thrived in a society that is in a state of painful transition, that is unsure of itself, a society which for 50 years has been intently trained on a goal of commercial success and material accumulation and now appears to be losing its momentum. It is a society that can no longer count on being sheltered behind its anomalous international position, that is still inhibited by its history and is ever more encumbered by a political system designed to other ends than to offer clear leadership. The lessons of Aum should be heeded all over the world.

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Dearing delves into the future

The summer of 1997 will see the most important report into higher education for more than 30 years, says Peter Scott

This week, the biggest review of higher education for more than 30 years finally gets under way. Its conclusions could bring important changes in universities by the time this year's applicants graduate.

Sir Ron Dearing's committee and its final terms of reference were announced five weeks after the promised deadline but he and his colleagues have been asked to report in record time by next summer — not long to produce a work to rival the magisterial Robbins report of 1963 and set the scene for the development of higher education into the next century.

The delay is worrying because for the politicians, Labour as well as Conservative, the major advantage of the Dearing review is that it puts awkward issues on ice until after the election. The vice-chancellors, having screwed their courage up in February and threatened to impose a £300 emergency levy on all students next year, have been left to cool their heels.

Already things are changing on the ground as universities juggle their budgets to cope with last November's cuts. Every day options are being considered, and accepted or rejected, that may preempt important parts of next summer's report.

The new committee faces three key issues — the size, shape and cost of higher education. So far most attention has been focused on cost. Sir Ron is meant to get the Government (and Labour) off the hook by finding a politically acceptable way of charging students for their higher education.

The other two issues are equally important. After rapid expansion

between 1986 and 1992, higher education is now in a period of "consolidation". Full-time undergraduate numbers are capped. Once envisaged as a temporary pause for breath, consolidation has now been extended to the end of the century. It looks as though universities and colleges are moving into steady-state.

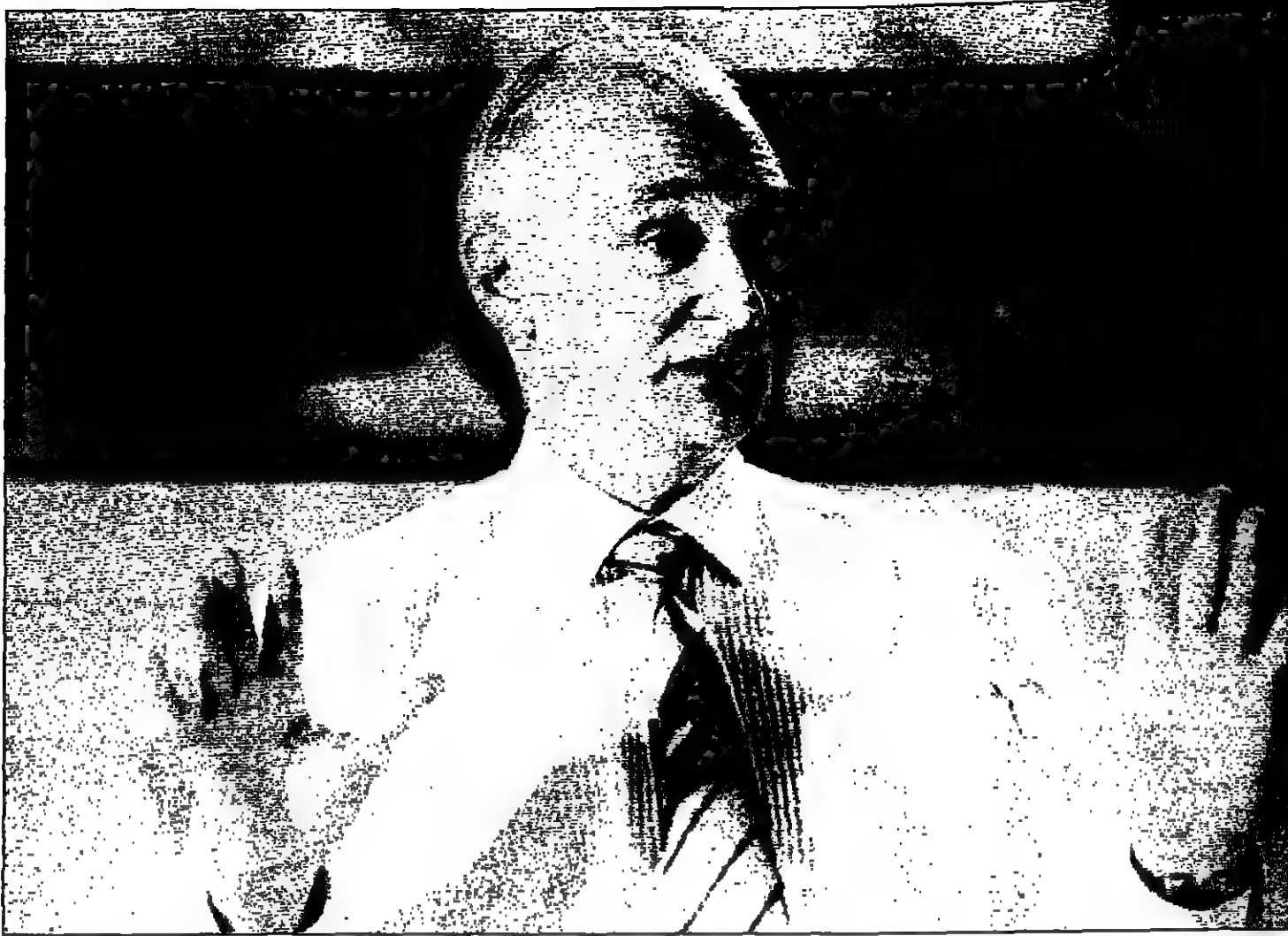
The Dearing committee has to decide whether to accept that for the medium term growth is over, or to pick up the expansion banner. It is not an easy decision. The case for growth is strong. Barring a road-to-Damascus reversal of the Govern-

ment's line on budget cuts or the invention of a radical funding system that secures private money on a large scale, the only strategy is for universities to grow out of their present cash crisis. The Confederation of British Industry argues that participation should be pushed up from the present 32 per cent to 40 per cent. Others suggest even more ambitious targets.

Student demand is slack, however. Even without tuition charges, the cost of higher education seems to be putting off the marginally motivated and the less well-off.

The second issue — shape — is also tricky. Part of the Dearing agenda, at least as far as the Department for Education and Employment is concerned, is the need to reassert some control over a dangerously volatile higher education system now that the old distinction between universities and polytechnics has been abandoned. There are plenty of people in the elite universities willing to show the DEE, and Dearing, the way forward by proposing a universities' premier division.

That is an offer Dearing will



Sir Ron Dearing's committee has been tasked with examining and proposing the size, shape and cost of higher education in Britain

almost certainly refuse. Instead the review may focus more attention on the opposite end of the system, and in particular on links between further and higher education. Already one higher education student in ten is studying in FE colleges, and "strategic alliances" between universities and colleges are proliferating. Colleges, without elaborate research missions, are also potentially cheap providers of entry-level higher education.

In the future more and more

students may start their higher education in local colleges, as they do in America. They may also start out on vocational courses rather than degrees. This would also help to solve the expansion dilemma. Consolidation could be prolonged almost indefinitely while growth took place all around it — in FE colleges, in what the Americans call the corporate classroom and on virtual campuses.

On the third issue Dearing cannot wave a magic wand that

overnight will set the universities fiscally free and leave their students everywhere in chains to the banks or the Student Loans Company.

Even if the committee recommends the gradual and partial adoption of an Australian-style scheme, under which students take out loans to pay their fees, the universities' financial condition will not be suddenly transformed. For students it will simply mean an

addition to the present levels of debt.

None of this will wait on Dearing. Universities are already adjusting their business plans on the assumption that consolidation stays, and are seeking alternative avenues for growth, especially overseas. Only the most optimistic universities expect to be saved by privatised funding.

The author is Director of the Centre for Policy Studies in Education, University of Leeds.

NEW DIRECTIONS

What the Labour Party wants

WHATEVER the outcome of Sir Ron Dearing's deliberations, Labour is planning to shift the direction of higher education if it wins the next election.

Structural issues will await the inquiry's report, but David Blunkett, the Shadow Education and Employment Secretary, has already signalled changes that a Labour government would favour. The one most likely to affect next year's applicants is a proposal to introduce a vocational element into all degree courses.

The scheme is a development of the Government's Enterprise in Higher Education programme, which was launched in 1988 and comes to an end next year. Selected institutions are given £200,000 a year to adapt courses to include better preparation for working life.

In a recent lecture at Manchester Business School Mr Blunkett proposed extending the concept to all courses. An extra module could be added relating to the development of innovation, enterprise and the world of work.

Mr Blunkett said: "Students should think about how they can contribute to developing the world of work. This means understanding global economy, the potential for enterprise and innovation in their areas of study and the possibilities for job creation."

The plan will be part of Labour's evidence to the Dearing inquiry, which will also make it clear that an incoming government would want to resume the expansion of higher education and reform the funding system to make this possible. The party wants student loans to be repaid over a longer period so that graduates can afford to make a greater contribution to the growing cost of the system. At the same time, state support would be extended to a wider range of courses.

JOHN O'LEARY

Merging higher with further education would attract those from non-traditional educational backgrounds. Simon Midgley reports

Students of the near future may find themselves studying in mega-universities teaching everything from basic skills to postgraduate courses.

The former polytechnics in particular are aware that there are no more admissions to be squeezed from their traditional pool of 18 to 19-year-old, qualified A-level students from social classes A and B.

With an eye to the older age groups and lower socio-economic groups, a number of new universities can be found talking to neighbouring further education colleges about the possibility of merging or collaborating.

Learn to read — then go for a master's

Further education colleges make an effort to make themselves as accessible as possible to their mature students. A study for Leeds University's Centre for Policy Studies in Education found colleges making childcare arrangements for students who were divorced or from single-parent families.

By linking with the further education colleges, universities gain easier access to these types of student and can make the transition to higher education

a less intimidating prospect.

One example of this process is taking place in Derbyshire, where Derby University is working with five further education colleges to create a single system of post-school education, opening up access to further and higher education for many more of the region's 700,000 adults. Groups currently underrepresented in higher education, such as the unemployed and single mothers, would be attracted by the offer of a progression through the system provided they acquire the necessary preparatory qualifications.

Professor Roger Waterhouse, the Derby University Vice-Chancellor, wants to reach the former mining villages in the east of the county, where levels of unemployment and social deprivation are high, and the isolated farming communities in the west.

At the moment, he says, all the region's higher education

opportunities are locked up in the university in urban Derby. The idea would be to take educational packages to both groups at a price that they can afford via computer terminals and through local study centres provided by the further education colleges.

Further north, Leeds Metropolitan University has entered into a "strategic alliance" with Airedale and Wharfedale Further Education College, which could result in a merger. The aim here is to develop higher

educational opportunities for mature students and those 18 to 19-year-old students who do not normally consider university education.

Lesley Wagner, the university's vice-chancellor, wants to make it easier for local students from non-traditional educational backgrounds to move through the post-school educational system knowing that the opportunity for a university education will be available to them without leaving home.

Meanwhile, in Birmingham, Britain's first American-style city community university for local people could be created by the proposed merger of the University of Central England with East Birmingham College. The proposed institution was inspired by American models such as the Chicago University College system, which is linked with a number of local two and four-year community colleges.

The new merged institution would initially serve the needs of the people of deprived east Birmingham but, if joined by other colleges, could become a city-wide university. This vision could lead to a city-wide university with 100,000 student enrolments by the year 2000, offering a seamless web of basic, further and higher educational opportunities to local people.

Tony Henry, the principal of East Birmingham College, envisages a progression whereby one could move from learning to read and write via other qualifications to studying eventually for a master's degree in the same college. "I don't think one is better than the other really."

JOHN O'LEARY

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Degrees of learning while living at home

Rachel Waterfield found earning money was habit-forming during her year off between school and university. She still wanted a degree to help to fulfil her long-term ambition to become a teacher, so she decided to join the growing number of young students spending their undergraduate years with the Open University.

The OU, initially established for adult learners who had missed the chance to go to university in their teens, allows students to work at their own pace using home study materials and its television programmes. The courses are backed up by frequent regional tutorials and students are supported by a tutor who is at the end of the telephone.

There was a 20 per cent rise in the number of under-25s joining the OU last year alone, an expansion which reflects a trend for young students to stay at home for their degree.

Rachel, 19, of Wisbech in Cambridgeshire, said: "I would rather work at the same time as I am doing my degree. I sometimes wonder whether it would be easier if I was studying all the time because it is hard to sit down and work in the evenings. But the good points are being able to study when you want to."

"I thought I would be unusual when I started and everyone would be a lot older, but some of the people on my course are in their twenties."

Will Deane, from Plymouth in Devon, was also 18 when he signed up for an OU degree so he could stay at home. "I joined partly because I am dyslexic and felt the OU was going to suit my learning needs better than a standard

Young students are choosing the Open University, says David Charter

university, and partly because of the cost. I also thought I would come out with a better degree," he said. The OU supplied him with audio cassettes as well as printed course materials, so he can listen to information when he gets tired of reading. "I am also allowed to take my exams at home on my own computer," he said.

The OU does not target school-leavers, but is convinced the trend is to increase in distance learning because of the keenness of students who want to hold down a job while they study. Sir John Daniel, Vice-Chancellor of the OU, said: "Young people have been showing interest in the OU, partly to

avoid student debt and partly because they want to establish themselves in the job market while they are still studying."

The Higher Education Statistics Agency has already noticed a trend for students to remain much closer to home when embarking on a degree course. Half of Britain's freshers opted for a local university last autumn and an estimated one in five is living at home.

Many students will be wondering whether they need a computer. University College London advises anyone planning to buy one to ensure it is compatible with the campus network. Professor Michael Worton, Dean of Arts at UCL, chaired a working group on IT issues for students. "We are increasingly asking for work to be word-processed, but we have been aware of the resource implications for students," he said. "We guarantee all students a minimum of five hours' usage a week on the college computers."



A Doll's House is filmed for the OU's literature course

Towns are finding ways to establish universities

Tomorrow sees the launch of a new university, an increasingly common event. As more students choose to live at home and businesses look for higher education support when they consider relocation, a campus is becoming a must for a thriving town or city.

The Government now prevents institutions gaining promotion to university status, but it is still possible to acquire a degree base by linking with an existing university. Milton Keynes and Bedford both feature outposts of De Montfort University, Telford hosts the Shropshire campus of Wolverhampton University, and even the Scottish Highlands and Islands are seeking a university of their own.

Tomorrow's addition to the list will be Peterborough, where the Training and Enterprise Council has gone into partnership with an unnamed Midlands university to offer higher education from next September. The new institution will be a university college, catering initially for 200 students but building up to an anticipated 11,000 by 2001.

By the time the college is fully operational and ready to become a university in its own right, the region is expected to benefit by £100 million a year and 2,000 extra jobs. Michael Holland, who is organising the launch, says: "Unless there is a top university in Peterborough, we are going to see our

Campus creation ahead

young people drifting away and may not be able to attract them back later. On top of that, we find increasingly that companies expect a university on their doorstep."

There are no plans for a green-field campus; the college will begin life in vacant office accommodation in the city centre, offering courses in technology and management. The only new building will be a library and resources centre, although the medium-term plans are still flexible.

Among Peterborough's competitors for students in September will be a new university campus in Lincoln, which has been on the drawing board for several years. Nottingham Trent University won the initial contract to bring higher education to the city, but the Government's freeze on new enrolments prevented it from progressing.

A year ago, the mantle passed to Humberstone University, which was looking for a new campus after running into accommodation problems in Hull and Grimsby. Rather than create a misleadingly named outpost, the institution has changed its name to Lincolnshire and Humberstone University and is constructing a £32 million campus.

JOHN O'LEARY

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UNIVERSITY GUIDE

Work in progress
for new recruits...this term, next
term, long term

First the bad news for those who are graduating from the new universities. Their unemployment rate is 11.8 per cent compared to degree holders from older universities who have an unemployment rate of 7.7 per cent. However, the good news is that the rate of employment for those from the new universities is increasing at double the rate of the old.

Although the improving economy and the better prospects for all graduates have something to do with this, there has also been something of a sea change among employers. A growing number are realising that more universities producing more graduates do not mean a lowering in quality but rather a very different graduate recruitment market place that can offer far more choice.

Trevor Morris is managing director of the Quentin Bell Organisation, one of the largest public relations companies. "I do have a prejudice which I have had to overcome," he says.

"Anyone who has been to an established university must feel the same. I'm afraid that there is a traditional prejudice against vocational qualifications. But for me, for instance, a degree in marketing from Kingston is something I've grown really to respect. It's a question of getting the experience and knowledge about what these new universities are offering. We are going through a transition in

Employment prospects for graduates from the younger universities are starting to improve, reports **Hugh Thompson**

terms of qualifications and institutions." Marks & Spencer, one of Britain's most respected companies, points out that 2 per cent of its top graduate suppliers are new universities. The company feels some of the teaching methods and skills being taught at the former polytechnics are more appropriate to the workplace.

Kate Orebi Gann, a recruitment manager, says: "It does take more effort to keep well informed about what these new universities are doing, but we find recruiting from the widest base is best for our company."

Other leading recruiters feel there is a problem in knowing what certain courses really involve; there are also the pressures from the sheer numbers of applicants for the most desirable graduate posts. For a quick and easy cull of applications, it is easy just to blank out those with bad A levels and those who have been to less established universities.

Traditionally, employers have complained about lack of inter-

personal and team skills in graduates. Many of the new universities have worked hard on breaking down the barriers between the world of undergraduates and the world of real work. Most employers are looking for something more than just academic achievement, and the "other interests" column is considered important by employers who are looking for confidence and entrepreneurial ability.

There is a
prejudice
against
vocational
degrees

However, the old order does not just disappear. There are few places where the competition for graduate traineeships is more intense than in the big City law firms. Macfarlanes has about 3,000 applications for its 30 graduate places each year. Although its recruiters may visit only the older universities in recent years, this has been balanced by having open days at its Holborn offices in London for law students from various new universities.

BMP, one of the largest advertising agencies, gets about 3,000 applicants for its five graduate traineeships every year. Most are recruited from Oxbridge. Peter

Clay, head of account management, says: "We are looking for presentation skills, personality and academic ability. We look at anyone, but in the end not only are the Oxbridge people brighter, their experience tends to make them more interesting and mature."

Last year, chartered accountancy firms recruited 3,800 graduates. Fewer than 10 per cent came from the new universities. Evidence in the profession is that those without good A levels and achieving a less than 2:1 degree find it difficult to handle the accountancy exams — which have notoriously high failure rates.

Ian Du Pre, national recruiting partner at Coopers & Lybrand, says: "It's not a snobbish prejudice, these exams are difficult even for the most academically inclined." In fact, 60 per cent of the intake comes from 12 universities.

Some companies have different criteria. Midland Bank insists that to make out that graduates from Oxford and Cambridge are the best in all subjects is nonsense. And it is also true that reputations change. Turning so many further educational institutions into universities has helped to blur, if not obliterate, the differences.

Mike Killingly, senior manager executive training with the Midland Bank, says: "What we are interested in is good people. The quality of their degree is more important than their A levels or where they studied."



Students at Huddersfield University: more graduates should mean more choice for employers

THE PATH TO A CAREER

Careers advisers always stress that most graduate jobs are open to students from any discipline. Personal qualities and academic achievement are far more important than the choice of subject, John O'Leary writes.

Nevertheless, some subjects do have a better record than others in the employment stakes, just as some universities regularly do better than others. Predictably enough, science subjects tend to be a marginally better bet than arts.

The figures are not as straightforward as they seem because some subjects lend themselves to further study or training and some highly vocational courses do generally lead to jobs. More

Why
subject
matters

than half of all law graduates go on to further study, for instance, because they cannot practise as barristers or solicitors with a degree alone. Similarly, there is very little unemployment among graduates of medical schools, which tie their intakes to the expected demand for doctors.

In 1994, the last year for which figures have been published, the unemploy-

ment rate in most subjects six months after graduation was close to the 9.7 per cent national average. But there were a few striking exceptions.

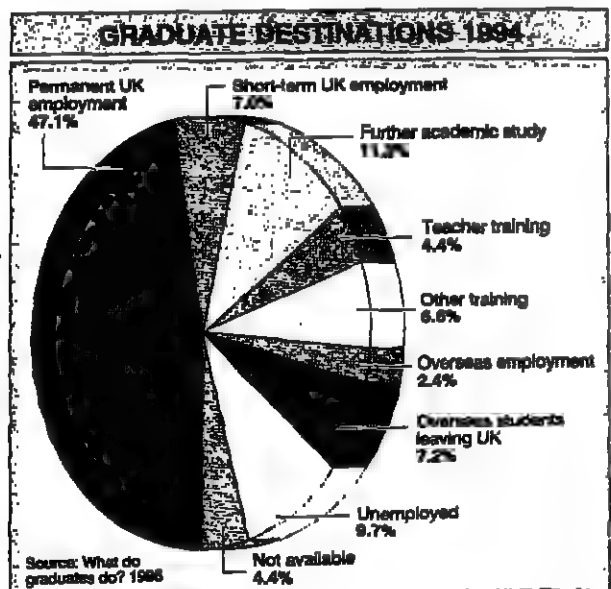
Among the 19 subjects surveyed by the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services in *What do graduates do?*, law had by far the lowest unemployment rate, at 4 per cent, followed by education, at 6.1 per cent.

The highest unemployment was in art and design, where 15 per cent of graduates were unemployed by the turn of the year, followed by sociology and social studies, where the rate was 13.4 per cent. Economics also had a relatively high rate, at 12.4 per cent.

Careers advisers say that in subjects such as art and design, graduates expect to have a series of short-term posts before finding suitable long-term employment. This is true of most subjects where a high proportion of graduates limit their horizons to a particular field of work.

In the traditional universities alone, only medical subjects and education had a better record than business studies for the percentage going straight into permanent employment. Science subjects and engineering clearly outstripped the arts, with the exceptions of biology and physics, where only a third of graduates went straight into jobs.

What do graduates do? £5.95; order line 01403 710851



EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS

Students are well aware that a degree is no longer a passport to a job, let alone a career, David Charter and Chris Hadley write. Research published this week found that barely more than a quarter of finalists at 24 leading universities expected to start work within six months of leaving.

However, research by Student Marketing suggests that that is pessimistic. Within six months of graduation, more than half will have started some kind of work and nearly half will have been on a well-deserved holiday.

Even the most radical students rejoin the middle classes that most of them came from. Thirteen per cent enter retailing, although a number of these will be in temporary jobs. Eight per cent are in computing; 7 per cent — temporarily again — in catering; 6 per cent in marketing or PR and 6 per cent become engineers.

The chances are that these jobs might not be what students had in mind at university. History of art degrees were not meant to land them a job at Marks & Spencer. The vast majority are keeping half an eye out

Time
for a
job?

for their next move. Nine per cent said their employment was temporary, while 46 per cent were kept busy for more than 30 hours a week.

Debt is a burden that affects 71 per cent of graduates and often dictates initial career moves. Thirty-three per cent have to move back in with their parents.

Some graduates cannot get enough of study libraries. Thirty per cent go on to postgraduate degrees, although 10 per cent choose postgraduate studies because they can't find a job, and 11 per cent admit they are putting off the inevitable search for work.

The most modest expectations for earnings were in Liverpool and Belfast, where students expected to start on £11,000-£12,000. Students at Oxford and Cambridge, however, were more hopeful. They expected to start on

£16,000 and be earning £29,000 after five years. One in ten predicted salaries of £50,000 or more for themselves after five years.

Sky-high salaries for fresh graduates are only really possible for successful City bankers, Martin Birchall, of High Fliers Research and the director of this week's survey, says.

The organisation that the 10,000 students surveyed would most like to work for was the BBC, followed by British Airways. Self-employment was the third most desired aim, then the United Nations, Marks & Spencer, IBM, Procter & Gamble, the NHS, the Civil Service and the European Union.

Mr Birchall says the most successful graduates were those with experience in their chosen field.

However, many students are relaxed about making career moves. "Half the university population do not do anything until their final year." And one in six takes up to a year off after graduating. "Many are saying they are destined to go into careers which may last 40 years," Mr Birchall says, "so they do not have to start straight away."

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Jones takes Neath forward in the old-fashioned way

RAIN or shine, Darryl Jones, the Neath coach who saw his side clinch the Heineken League title by the narrowest of margins on Tuesday, is never without a distinctive form of headgear when watching his team play. This may not appear worthy of comment in these days when so much is changing in rugby union, but its significance is the fact that he eschews the baseball cap so fondly regarded by many of his counterparts.

Adopting this quintessential American accessory is somehow meant to show them to be fashionable, up-to-the-minute and professional. It declares: "I am not one of the blazers, brogues and cavalry twill brigade," and no coach dare be without one.

Jones, however, is different. He sports a dapper little golfing number, plain, with no sponsor's logo. What his sartorial statement suggests is that the wearer is no copycat, a man with his own ideas. It may also be thought old-fashioned but Jones would not regard that as a slight. Imitating others and pursuing modern trends has not exactly advanced Welsh rugby that much. What about the old virtues?

"For too long in Wales we have been too ready to follow other countries instead of developing our own natural game," Jones, whose day-job is divisional manager of sports science at Neath Tertiary College, said. "We are, after all, a different breed, physically and temperamentally. I've always believed in the open game where the ball is played in the hands of 15 players. We need to play faster."

These ideas have swiftly transformed Neath from a club stuttering after its success at the end of the Eighties to one that is not only gathering its own momentum but setting the pace for other clubs to follow. At their best this season, and they have rarely strayed from the highest standards, Neath have played an

Gerald Davies pays tribute to a coach who dared to go back to the future

exciting, vibrant game. The speed of the ball, rather than constant physical attrition, has been the salient factor upon which their game has been formed.

"We've surprised a lot of people, not least ourselves," he said. "We've come a long way very quickly but there's a long way still to go. Other clubs are aware of our reputation and the pressure has been on us of late, but we must learn to take that in our stride."

His is the most talked-about team of the year, having managed to combine those two characteristics that far too many believe are mutually exclusive: winning rugby and entertainment. They scored 121 tries in 22 league matches, four times as many as in the previous season and, crucially, two more than Cardiff, with whom they finished level on points.

Jones, a Neath man to his bones, knows the club has seen successful times before. "The town knows the club plays exciting rugby. The people expect it to be that way and will not want anything less," he said. He was educated at the town grammar



Jones: European quest

school, a hotbed of sporting and academic achievement, and returned there in a teaching capacity after it became the Tertiary College.

It serves as a nursery to the club, 11 of the championship squad having been under Jones's guidance there and consequently familiar with his style.

"It was a matter of getting the others in the squad to be comfortable with it," he said. "It is not easy to convince people to change to a different way of playing. But we were fortunate early on when we beat Fiji at their own game."

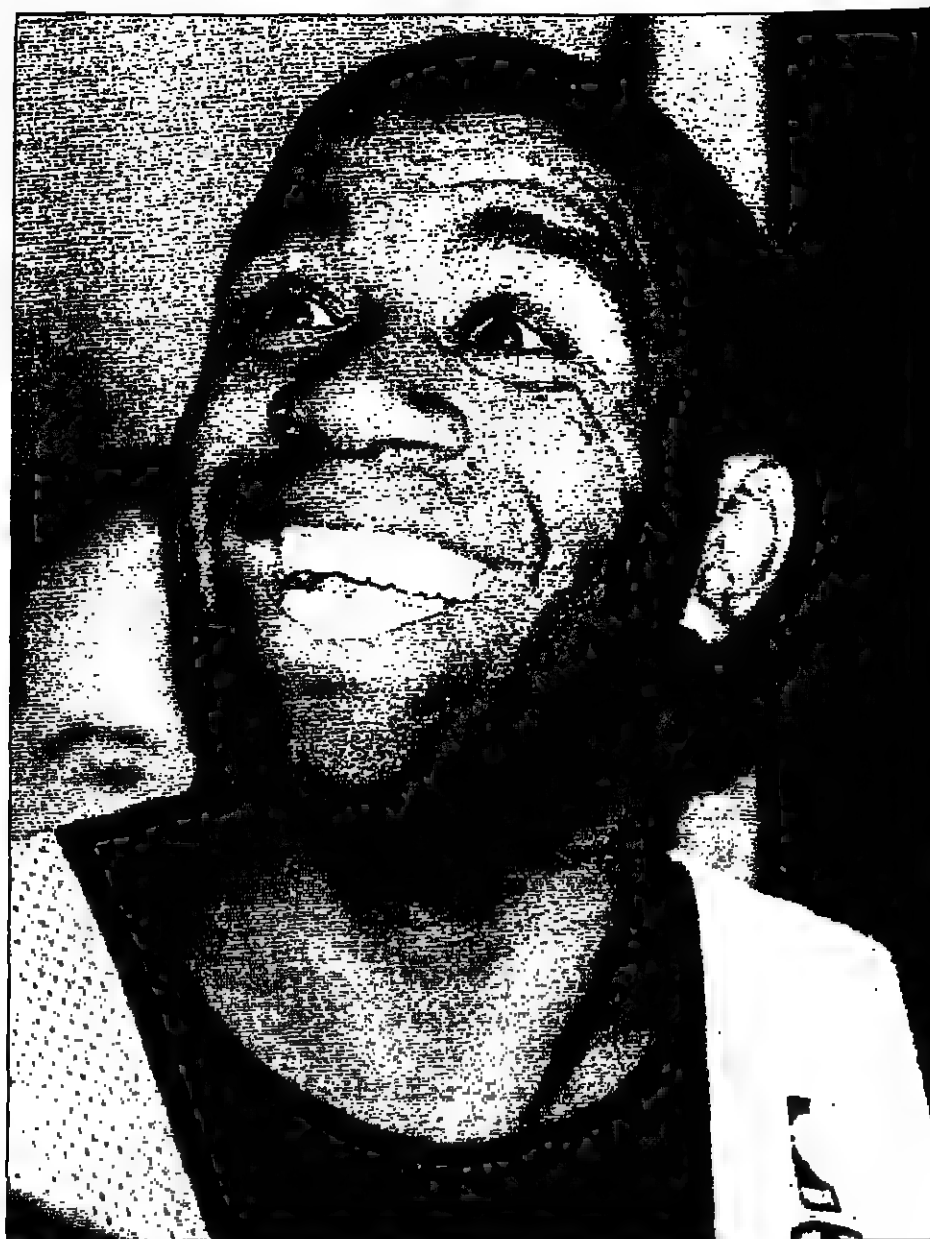
"That was the moment when the players themselves were convinced. We do not throw the ball around willy-nilly. We play it wide one moment, close the next. Time for the threequarters to run, time for the Llewellyn brothers at lock or John Davies, the prop, and the rest to have a go."

It is fair to say, even at this early stage of their progress, that no side in these islands passes the ball with the finger-tipping talent of the Neath back division.

The team had the reputation of playing a fast game during the five-year period from 1987 when they dominated Welsh rugby. In those pre-Heineken days they won the championship three times and the cup twice, but there was much about their rugby then that was of the headless chicken variety. Their rugby now, though as quick, is more composed and clear-headed and thus more appealing to a wider audience.

Gone, too, is the threatening and intimidatory mood that had been attached to them. They did not always go out of their way to curry favour.

The championship now belongs to them; the cup, too, was nearly theirs. Jones's style has clearly made a point in Wales. What he savours now is the chance to do so in European competition. That is where he hopes Neath will come of age.



Johnson to concentrate on business after becoming unhappy with Lakers

Johnson gives up the magic

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

AN APPARENTLY disillusioned Earvin "Magic" Johnson, the HIV-positive basketball player who came out of a four-year retirement to play for the Los Angeles Lakers this season, is retiring again, his agent said on Tuesday.

The agent said Johnson was retiring to concentrate on business affairs, but the player had already publicly hinted he was unhappy with his role on the team, hoping to see more action as a point guard rather than a power forward.

He also became disenchanted with the attitude of present-day players and was outspoken, especially when his team-mates, Cedric Ceballos and Nick Van Exel, attracted suspensions.

Johnson had no immediate comment, announcing the end of his career in a statement by his agent, Lon Rosen. Rosen said Johnson, 36, had "accomplished what he set out to do," by proving he could play in the National Basketball Association after a 4½-year hiatus. He first quit in November 1991 after being

diagnosed as having the virus that can lead to AIDS.

On January 30, Johnson made his comeback, after selling his five per cent ownership stake in the team and signing a contract for \$2.5 million (about £1.6 million) to play until the end of the season. He was to become a free agent on July 1.

Rosen said Johnson would continue to play in exhibition games around the world. His business interests include a chain of cinemas and a building and land development company.

Bates closes in on new deal to finance Chelsea

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

CHELSEA'S long-term future could soon become clearer after an announcement yesterday that Ken Bates, the chairman, is close to securing new financial support. Bates is searching for backers to fund the wholesale redevelopment of Stamford Bridge and to finance the team-building plans of Ruud Gullit, the newly-appointed player-manager.

An agreement between Bates and Matthew Harding, a director, to put together the financial package collapsed last week leaving Bates to find support from elsewhere. Harding — who has had a series of protracted public disputes with Bates — still owns the freehold to Stamford Bridge and remains on the board.

Robert Ellis, of Ellis & Partners, stockbrokers to Chelsea Village, the parent company of Chelsea Football Club, said yesterday: "There are at least two other avenues of financing which are being actively pursued. Chelsea is very close to securing as much finance as it can possibly need both for the football club and the hotel which is going to be built in the next 18 months. The Harding deal hasn't worked, but there are a lot of other people who love Chelsea and would like to be involved."

Fresh investment could be easier to attract if Gullit can capture some high-profile signings to supplement the squad he has inherited from Glenn Hoddle. Gianluca Vialli, the Italy and Juventus forward, is widely tipped to be the first arrival.

Harding still has something approaching a 12 per cent stake in the holding company. Bates, however, is pressing ahead confidently with his plans and is exploring a number of options.

The development of Stamford Bridge could be financed from fixed term capital from overseas while Bates, with up to 50 million shares in Chelsea Village now available, could seek a City-based consortium to raise money. Another option would be to buy the

freehold from Harding — Bates has the right to do so for a fixed rate £16.5 million exercisable until 2012 — and then re-mortgage for £25 million. Harding has no say in the selling price of the freehold for another 16 years, although the value will have risen after the granting of planning permission.

While Bates tries to get the club on a sound footing off the field, Gullit has named his backroom team. Graham Rix, the former Arsenal and England midfielder player, was yesterday promoted to first-team coach in succession to Peter Schores.

"We thank Peter for his efforts over the last three years," Colin Hutchinson, the managing director, whose responsibilities in the Gullit regime include contracts and transfers, said.

Rix, who became reserve team manager during last season, will coach the England Under-21 squad at the Toulon international tournament next week. Gullit, who will also offer a position to Eddie Niedzwiecki, the former Wales goalkeeper, has confirmed that Gwyn Williams will be his assistant manager.

Trevor Francis, the newly-appointed manager of Birmingham City, has returned to Sheffield Wednesday, his former club, to recruit three members of his new backroom team.

He is expected to name Mick Mills, the former Ipswich and England captain, and Frank Barlow, who played for Sheffield United and Chesterfield, as joint assistant managers. Arvel Lowe is to become Birmingham's fitness trainer.

Michael Knighton, the Carlisle United chairman, has confirmed that Mervyn Day, the manager, will be offered a new two-year contract, despite the club's relegation.

Knighton said: "Mervyn inherited the No 1 coaching position under difficult circumstances on the departure of Mick Wadsworth to Norwich City."

Law Report May 16 1996

Privy Council

Assessing warranty damages

Lion Nathan Ltd and Others v CC Bottlers Ltd and Others
Before Lord Goff of Chieveley, Lord Jauncey of Tullichettle, Lord Hoffmann, Sir John May and Sir Ralph Gibson
(Judgment May 14)

Where a company had been sold at a price fixed by reference to projected earnings forecast in circumstances where the vendors had given the purchasers a warranty that such earnings were achievable but had made an improper forecast, and the court in assessing damages had to choose the figure which a forecast made with reasonable care was most likely to have produced, there was a prima facie assumption that in the absence of contrary evidence the most likely forecast would have reflected the actual result.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held in dismissing an appeal by the vendors, Lion Nathan Ltd and two subsidiary companies, against part of a judgment of the Court of Appeal of New Zealand (Mr Justice Richardson, Mr Justice Gault and Mr Justice McKeogh) delivered on February 15, 1995, increasing an award of damages made against the vendors by the trial judge, Mr Justice Blanchard, on March 30, 1994.

Mr Jonathan Sumption, QC, Mr David A. R. Williams, QC, of the New Zealand Bar and Mr Lyn L. Stevens, of the New Zealand Bar, for the vendors; Mr Alan Galbraith, QC, Mr David Hurd and Miss Jane F. Anderson, all of the New Zealand Bar, for the purchasers.

LORD HOFFMANN, giving the judgment of their Lordships, said that the vendors had agreed to sell the entire issued share capital of a soft drinks company to the

purchasers for NZ \$250 million, subject to adjustment. The purchasers had not been given access to the company's books and had to rely upon the information provided by the vendors.

The price was calculated by applying a multiple of 20 to the vendors' forecast of the expected profits after tax in the company's year of account ending September 2, 1989.

The vendors were willing to warrant the accuracy of the forecast up to the date of completion, July 3, 1989, and the contract provided for an adjustment of the price to reflect any shortfall in the forecast profit up to that date.

But because thereafter the company was expected to be under the control of the purchasers, the vendors were willing to offer only a more limited warranty in respect of the earnings during the remaining two months or so of the financial year.

They supplied a projected revenue statement which forecast that the company's earnings before interest and tax during that period would be \$2,223 million and warranted that the projected revenue statement had been calculated on a proper basis and the forecast results reflected to therein were achievable based on current trends and performance.

In the event, there was a substantial shortfall in earnings over the whole of the financial year. That led, in accordance with the contract, to an adjustment of the price by reference to the shortfall in respect of the first 10 months. The action arose out of the forecast of \$2,223 million for the last two months. The actual earnings during that period were \$1,233 million.

The judge held that there had been a breach of warranty. He

found that the forecast had not been calculated on a proper basis and that the forecast results were not reasonably achievable. The Court of Appeal upheld his finding on liability and there was no appeal against that decision. The issue was over the measure of damages.

Their Lordships held that the damages were the difference between the price agreed on the assumption of \$2,223 million earnings and what the price would have been, using the same method of calculation, if the forecast had been properly made. The crucial question was the ascertainment of what a properly prepared forecast would have been.

The judge decided that it would have been \$1.6 million. The Court of Appeal held that the figure of \$1.6 million was too high and that a properly prepared forecast would have been in the region of the actual outcome, namely \$1,233 million.

In a case in which it was possible to isolate the negligent error from the rest of the forecast it would be reasonable to say that in other respects the forecast would have been the same. All that was necessary was to adjust the figure. But in this case, the breach of warranty went to the whole methodology of the forecast.

It was therefore necessary to approach the question objectively and ask what a reasonable forecast would have been. That in turn involved choosing from within the range of forecasts, all of which would have been reasonable inferences from the information then available to the vendor.

Where within that range should the court choose? The only rational course open to a court in such circumstances was to choose the figure which it considered that a

forecast made with reasonable care was most likely to have produced. One would start with a prima facie assumption that the range of reasonable possible forecasts would be distributed around the figure which was the actual outcome.

The uncertainty inherent in the process of forecasting might have led to reasonable forecasts both higher and lower than the actual outcome. But since those uncertainties tended in both directions, the only way in which a court, required to find a particular figure, could deal with the matter was to regard the unpredictable factors as cancelling each other out.

The actual outcome was therefore a prima facie likely to have represented the mean and therefore the figure most likely to have been put forward. That prima facie assumption might, however, be displaced by evidence that the outcome was affected, in one particular direction, by a factor which could not have been reasonably foreseen.

For example, if demand was reduced by the imposition of an unforeseen tax after the date of the forecast, the mean of the whole range of reasonable forecasts would be to that extent higher than the actual outcome.

But the mere existence of uncertainties which could have affected the outcome either way was no more than the reason why there would have been a range of reasonable forecasts and did not affect a conclusion that the most likely mean figure would have been the actual outcome. In the present case there was no evidence to displace that prima facie assumption.

Solicitors: Dibb Lupton Broomhead; Alan Taylor & Co.

Order quashed because appellant died

Regina v Kearley (Deceased)
Before Lord Justice Swinton Thomas, Mr Justice Tucker and Mr Justice Douglas Brown
(Judgment May 8)

On a reference to the Court of Appeal by the Home Secretary against a confiscation order where an appellant had died and was thus unavailable to contest any new material put forward by the prosecution, injustice could result if the confiscation order were not set aside.

The Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, so stated in allowing an appeal on a reference by the Home Secretary under section 17(1)(a) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 against a confiscation order in the sum of £10,371.34 made under the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 against Alan Robert Michael Kearley in May 1989 at Bournemouth Crown Court (Judge Best) after conviction of one count of unlawfully supplying a controlled Class B drug, one count of possessing a controlled Class B drug with

intent to supply and two counts of possessing a Class B drug.

He had also pleaded guilty on other indictments to one count of possessing a controlled Class B drug and four counts of handling stolen goods. He was sentenced to a total of five and half years imprisonment in addition to the confiscation order.

By the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Jeremy Carter-Manning, QC and Mr Andrew Mitchell for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE DOUGLAS BROWN, delivering the judgment of the court, said that in November 1990 on appeal to the Court of Appeal against conviction and sentence Kearley's appeal against conviction was dismissed and his sentence was reduced to four years and one month.

A question of general public importance was referred to the House of Lords as a consequence of which three counts (counts 6, 7

and 8) relating to drug offences were quashed and the case was remitted to the Court of Appeal for consideration as to whether the confiscation order should be set aside or varied.

Before the case could be re-listed the appellant was shot and died. The Court of Appeal decided that the death of the appellant had caused the appeal to abate and the House of Lords agreed that it had no jurisdiction to consider the confiscation order after the death of an appellant.

Nevertheless it was held by the Court of Appeal in *R v Maguire* (1992) QB 936 that the wide meaning of section 17(1)(a) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 gave the court power to consider a reference by the Home Secretary in respect of a deceased defendant and it was in those circumstances, after representations from Kearley's widow, that the Home Secretary had referred the matter to the Court of Appeal.

It was not suggested on behalf of

the appellant that the order was anything other than properly made until the three offences (counts 6 to 8) were quashed.

Kearley, through his counsel, had submitted to the making of the confiscation order in the sum of £10,371.34. But now it was argued that the circumstances of his conviction on count 5 did not in itself warrant confirming the confiscation order in that sum.

Counsel for the Crown recognised that a new situation was created by the quashing of the counts and that the concession made on behalf of Kearley at Bournemouth Crown Court could not stand.

Because he was not available to meet the Crown's case put in these new circumstances injustice could result. The circumstances of the reference were unusual and exceptional if not unique and the confiscation order would have to be set aside.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service; Ludgate.

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Kingston times breakthrough with Olympic medal in mind

OFF the conveyor belt of Great Britain's judo talent comes yet another prospective Olympic medal-winner. The most dangerous competitors in the Games are those who are rapidly fulfilling their potential in Olympic year and Danny Kingston is typical of this breed.

When the European championships, a dress-rehearsal for the Games, begin in The Hague today, Kingston will be among the most scrutinised of fighters in the lightweight class. He has the same workmanlike skill and clean-cut technique that have given Britain such a distinguished pedigree in the sport. A world junior bronze medal-winner in 1993, he was seventh in the senior world championships that year and then fifth in 1995. This year, he has displayed formidable consistency, coming third in the Paris and Munich tournaments, which were attended by many of the world's leading fighters.

There is no pressure on Kingston in The Hague. "I think I am going to do well,

John Goodbody finds a rising star offering signs of British judo success in Atlanta

but, if I do badly, I do badly," he said. "It is a little warm-up for the Games."

"If I worry, I never perform well. For the Games, I will train just as hard as for other leading tournaments. In fact, I could not train any harder."

Kingston is a member of The Budokwai in South Kensington, the oldest judo club in Europe, where he gets advice from Peter Blewett, Ray Stevens, who was second in the light-heavyweights at the 1992 Olympics, and Tony Sweeney, who fought for Britain at the 1964 Games.

Kingston said: "A variety of people help me. I pick and choose the advice. I usually know when I am doing something wrong."

Sweeney said: "Although he has an excellent contest spirit, he is very sensible in the way that he practises. He does a job of work when he is training. He uses it to get

better, rather than worrying if he gets thrown."

"He does not stint himself and is clearly focused, but still enjoys the sport. He does not feel any pressure in training, although his category is one in which there are plenty of 'campaigning' people."

He finds the European method of training more intense than in Japan, the mecca of the sport, where he spent last month preparing for the European championships. "However, the judo is still fantastic there," he added. "There are so many people and it is nice, loose judo. You can practise properly."

This unusually long arms and wide chest, partly developed from his regime of completing 80 consecutive press-ups in a minute, always give him the impression of being heavier than the weight limit of 71kg.

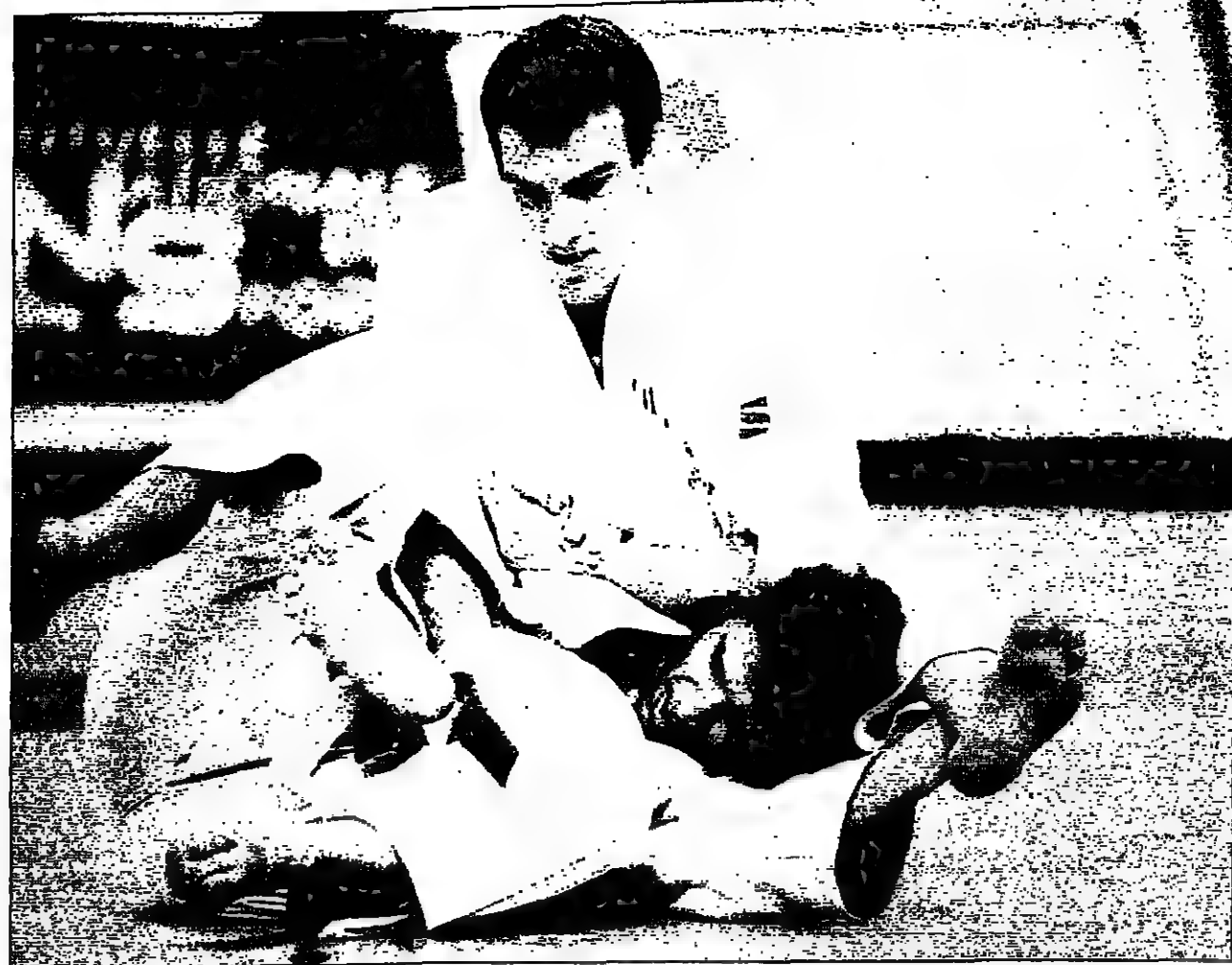
He often is, weighing 71kg

in training and then rigorously dieting before contests. Like most competitors in the combat sports, he spends hours worrying that his weight does not get out of control.

"It is not that I am swallowing lots of sugary drinks," he said. "I like good food, lots of it. I am particularly fond of spare ribs — I could eat them all day long — but most of the time I eat pasta and salads." When he is competing, he has a body fat level of 8 per cent, the level of a world-class marathon runner.

He was not particularly fond of other sports at school, although he enjoyed athletics. Did he study hard then? "No, not really, I just sat there."

Judo has been a revelation in his life and he survives as a full-time competitor through support from his parents in Wokingham and the Sports Aid Foundation. "I like the physicality of judo," he said. "There are just two of you out there on the mat. It is your victory or your defeat. No one else is involved."



Kingston displays the kind of grip that is taking him closer to realising his dream of Olympic triumph

RESULTS

York

Going: good to firm
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Culture vultures feed on great English myth

When we had finished with the Cup Final last Saturday, we went round the corner from Kev's flat in Camberwell, southeast London, and picked up a few portions of roast goat from the local West African takeaway. It was so liberally laced with chilli powder that it could have been choicest chicken or vilest dog, but it did the trick. After the mind-numbing boredom of Manchester United v Liverpool, it gave us something to talk about.

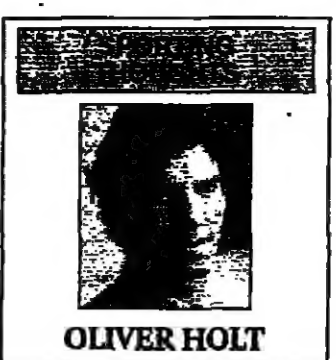
We wandered on in the shade of the concrete mass of the Watworth estate until we came to the gravel football pitch in the small park. Fifteen or 20 boys, not yet teenagers, were having a half-hearted game. There were six of us, twice their size and fortified by goat and alcohol, but they agreed to take us on with a minimum of persuasion.

As we lined up, they allotted each other their *noms de guerre*. Cantona was the most prized, of course, then Giggs. The goalie, a child of Nigerian descent and not more than 2ft 6in tall, made the perfect Schmeichel. There was even a Yeobah in there some-

where. Only towards the end did someone bag Sheringham. Apart from him, England players did not get a look in. Not a Gascoigne, not a Shearer, most definitely not a Stone or a Platt. The young worship only success. They home in on it like a lion going for the throat. Above all, they hate underdogs.

Perhaps most important, they are too young to be tempted by the siren songs of trends such as "New Laddism". Popular culture has mobilised behind football in general, and the England team in particular, in the past couple of years and tricked some adults to elope with the promptings of our emotions, to think that England might actually have a prayer against Holland, Italy and the rest when the European championship finals begin here next month.

On Friday night, a friend phoned. He sounded choked. He had just seen the video accompanying the official England Euro 96 song at the end of *Fantasy Football* and was wiping the tears from his eyes. It was those shots of Linaker scoring against Germany in the 1990 World Cup semi-final that had done it, that and footage of



OLIVER HOLT

Nobby Stiles's victory jig, Bobby Moore's famous tackle, Gordon Banks's save from Pelé, all set to a mesmerising chorus suggesting that football and the European trophy were "coming home" this summer.

That is only part of it, too. Liam and Noel Gallagher, the brothers at the heart of Oasis, Great Britain's most successful modern band, are fanatical Manchester City supporters. If anybody knows anything about them, it is that. The combination of their devotion to football and the fact that they sound like The Beatles has heightened the connec-

tion in people's minds between the England team of today and the golden era of the "Boys of '66".

Two weeks on Monday, this burgeoning association of football and popular culture will reach its apogee with the release of an England Euro 96 album, *The Beautiful Game*, packed with songs from bands such as Blur, Black Grape, Massive Attack and Teenage Fan Club, groups that command the loyalty of our youth.

Somewhat, we have all been kidded into thinking that, because football is fashionable, then it must reflect a revival in the fortunes of the England team. In fact, the opposite is true.

It is no coincidence that the re-emergence of football fandom as an acceptable passion came at about the time that England failed to qualify for the 1994 World Cup and when our club teams have made an uneven impression at best on their return to European competition. Youth culture shies away from triumphalism. It is hip to follow failures.

So Noel Gallagher idolises Joe Corrigan and recently-relegated Manchester City, Damon Albarn, the lead singer from Blur, supports

Chelsea, those perennial under-achievers, and Nick Hornby agonises over Arsenal's shortcomings.

There was no football culture in 1966. There was just football. There was no search for a catharsis because there was no need to exorcise what *Three Lions (Coming Home)*, that Euro 96 song, refers to as "30 years of hurt".

England was swinging then, in the midst of the Sixties, and our footballing heroes were an integral part of it. If The Beatles were bigger than Jesus Christ, Bobby Charlton, in 1966, was bigger than The Beatles. Today's efforts to bring the team in from the periphery emphasise just how far England have fallen.

Thirty years ago, The Beatles kept football off their joke-list and sang about a *Paperback Writer*. Burton and Elizabeth Taylor concentrated on *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf* and young boys playing on parks across the country dream of being Bobby Charlton, not an exotic foreigner. Their elders? They ate fish and chips, not roast goat.

John Bryant is away

Advocate of change favourite to take over cricket's top job

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

THE most important appointment for the future administration of English cricket is about to be made and the job could go to a man who has already challenged the hierarchy at Lord's. Tony Cross, who last year chaired a controversial breakaway committee of the Test match grounds, has emerged as favourite to succeed Alan Smith as chief executive of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB).

Cross would go to Lord's from Edgbaston, just as Smith did nine years ago. As vice-chairman of Warwickshire, Cross was the leading voice in the unsanctioned Test grounds working party which proposed radical changes in the game and a voting structure, for the yet to be formed English Cricket Board (ECB), favouring the bigger counties. Publication of their plans caused division in the game and Smith, for one, was enraged.

Although peace has broken out, progress towards the ECB is still slow and the installation of Cross, when Smith retires in October, would alarm some in the shires. One plank of his committee's plan, for instance, was the immediate introduction of a two-division championship.

Cross's background is in marketing. He has been on the TCCB's marketing committee for a decade and played a part in the triumphant negotiation of television contracts in 1994. The other contenders have their backgrounds more solidly in cricket affairs, which paradoxically may count against them for what is perceived as an all-embracing job, with executive powers, at

the head of an ever-expanding business.

Tim Lamb, the cricket secretary of the TCCB who is Smith's right-hand man, is still under consideration and a more surprising interviewee was Mark Nicholas, recently retired as captain of Hampshire and now bringing his innovative mind to bear as a television commentator. Steve Coverdale, chief executive of Northamptonshire, was a fourth possibility.

The appointment is being handled by a selection committee including Dennis Silk, the TCCB chairman, M. J. K.

Smith, Cross's chairman at Warwickshire, and Doug Insole. A recruitment consultant has sat in on the interviews. It is believed that the salary offered is below £100,000 and that an announcement is expected shortly.

While men of Warwickshire continue to dominate at administrative level, they are also enviously powerful on the field. But a first defeat of the season, at Old Trafford on Tuesday, has committed Dermot Reeve's side to travel for their Benson and Hedges Cup quarter-final, in which the draw yesterday paired them with Glamorgan at Cardiff. Last August, the teams met on the same ground in the semi-final of the NatWest Trophy. Glamorgan were

bowled out for 86 and beaten by eight wickets, but it is likely to be much closer this time.

Lancashire, who are the 9-4 favourites to retain the trophy, are at home to Gloucestershire, who are outsiders, and the runners-up last year, Kent, have a tough task at Northampton. The most attractive tie could be at the Oval, where Surrey, capable of chasing the most improbable target, host Yorkshire.

The pick of Britannic Assurance Championship action today may be at Ilford, where Essex play Kent. Essex have won their first two games, including an extraordinary victory over Hampshire after conceding 539 in the first innings, and there is a growing belief in their dressing-room that they can mount a serious challenge this year.

Warwickshire began their defence with an innings victory over Sussex and they may not have a great deal more difficulty against Hampshire at Edgbaston. Already, it is plain that two divisions exist within a single championship table and that Hampshire, who will be captained for the first time by Robin Smith, are at the mediocre end.

So too, Durham, who flattered only to deceive at Lord's last week. Their pitiful batting collapse on the final day was indicative of a team still out of its depth and the emergent Yorkshire team should be too good for them at Chester-le-Street. At the other extreme of the country, there is justified optimism in both the Gloucestershire and Somerset sides before they meet at Bristol, for each have their best team for some years.



Steffi Graf plays a textbook backhand during her third-round defeat of Yayuk Basuki in the German Open in Berlin. A comfortable 6-2, 6-1 win that showed that she has shaken off the shock of her failure in the Italian Open last week (Alex Ramsay writes). Graf, the joint-world No 1, was detained on court for only 51 minutes by her Indonesian opponent and eased into the event's quarter-finals in what is her first appearance in front of a home crowd for almost two years. However, Martina Hingis, Graf's conqueror in Italy, had a day that she would rather forget, falling in the second round to Larina Habsudova, of Slovakia, 6-3, 7-5 and picking up a caution for racket abuse for her troubles. Habsudova is ranked No 54 in the world, 37 places below Hingis, but she has the measure of the young Swiss. They have met three times and Hingis has managed to win only one set.

Results, page 43

Not music to Stalin's ears

BBC Symphony Orchestra, Radio 3, 7.30pm.

I do not know whether Paul Guinery and Gerard McBurney, who will introduce this concert, will dwell on its political context; it would be difficult not to. All the works are by Prokofiev and Shostakovich, and two in particular are politics-oriented. Shostakovich's Symphony No 2 celebrates the tenth anniversary of the 1917 Russian Revolution; Prokofiev's Cantata for Children, written in 1948, idealistically, both works couched Soviet communism, but, in 1948, the two composers fell foul of Stalin's repressive measures against contemporary music. They were accused of "anti-democratic tendencies alien to the Soviet people". David Fowlton's 1983 play, *Master Class*, dealt compellingly with those dark, dangerous days.

The Dream of Gerontius, Classic FM, 8.00pm.

Can I offer some excellent advice? Before tuning in to Elgar's choral masterpiece, try to get Michael Kennedy's definitive biography, *Portrait of Elgar*. A whole chapter, jam-packed with fascinating facts, is devoted to *Gerontius*, from its conception to the disaster of its premiere in Birmingham and subsequent triumph in Düsseldorf. Birmingham could have killed off *Gerontius* — but did not. Düsseldorf could have assured it of a glorious future — and did. Shostakovich's performance is by the London Symphony Orchestra and chorus under Richard Hickox. The soloists are Arthur Davies, Gwynne Howell and Felicity Palmer.

Peter Davall

RADIO 1

FM Stereo 4.00am Charlie Jordan 6.30 Chris Evans 9.00 Simon Mayo 12.00 Lisa Farnon, incl. at 12.30-12.45pm Newsbeat 2.00 Nicky Campbell 4.00 Mark Goodier, incl. at 5.30-5.45 Newsbeat 7.00 Evening Session with Steve Lamacq and Jo Whiley 8.00 Soundbite 10.00 Mark Radcliffe 12.00 Claire Sturgess

RADIO 2

FM Stereo 6.00am Martin Kelner 7.30 Wake Up to Wogan 9.30 Ken Bruce 11.30 Jimmy Young 1.30pm Debbie Trover 3.00 Ed Stewart 5.00 John Dunn 7.00 The News Hour 7.30 David Allen 9.00 Paul Jones 9.45 Gospel Train 10.30 The Jamieson 12.00am Steve Madden 3.00 Alas Lester

RADIO 5 LIVE

5.00am Morning Reports 6.00 The Breakfast Programme incl. 6.55, 7.55 Racing preview 8.55 The Magazine incl. 10.35 Euronews 11.30 Health News 12.00 Midday with Mar and 12.25pm Moneycheck with Katie Darham 1.15 Entertainment News 2.05 Rascals on Five incl. at 3.05 and 3.40 Racing from York and 3.45 Entertainment News 4.00 John Inverdale Nationwide, incl. 5.45 Entertainment News 7.00 News Extra with Valerie Sargent, incl. at 7.20 Sport 7.25 David Gower's Cricket Weekly 8.05 SportsAmerica, with Allan Byrd 8.55 American Extra 10.05 News Talk 11.00 Night Extra 12.05am After Hours — Easy Call, with Vincent Hanna 2.05 Up All Night

TALK RADIO

6.30am The Breakfast Show with Paul Ross 10.00 Scott Chisholm 1.00pm Anne Rasmussen 3.00 Tommy Boyd 5.00 Peter Dooly 7.00 10.00 James Whale 1.00pm Ian Collins

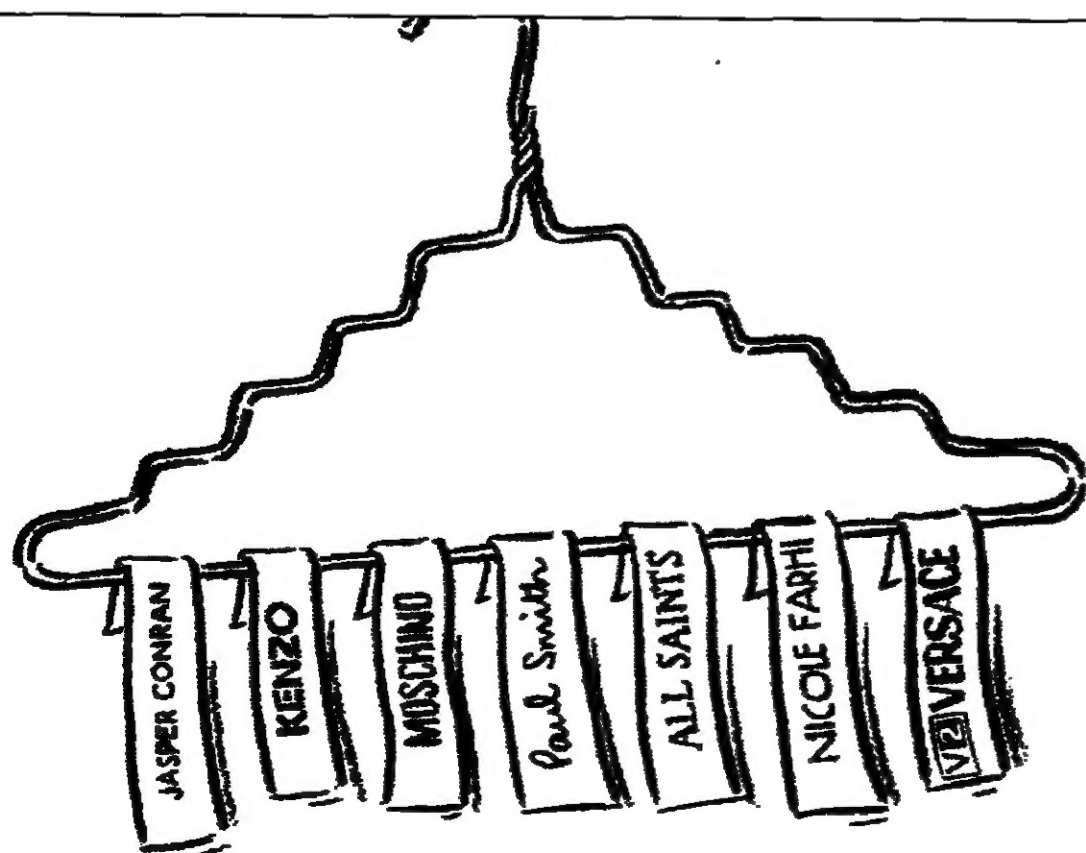
RADIO 3

6.00am On Air, with Andrew MacGregor, includes: *Swallowtail* (Shirley Trio in G, Op 9 No 1); *Stabat Mater* (Symphony No 5); *Falla* (Tres obras de juventud); *Händel* (Organ Concerto in G minor, Op 4 No 1); *Dellus*, ed. Beecham (Dances Rhapsody No 2); *Ravel* (Mother Goose) (Introduction and Allegro); *Dvořák* (Legend in C, Op 58 No 4); *Liszt* (Transcendental Studies No 3, F minor); *No 8, Widor* (Jug); *Mendelssohn* (Symphony No 4 in A, Italian) 10.00 Musical Encounters, presented by Chris de Souza, includes: *Dvořák* (The Wild Dove) 10.20 Artists of the Week: London Baroque. *Stradella* (A' pie d'annoso pino) 10.30 Mozart (Divertimento in F, K253) 10.45 Artists of the Week: London Baroque. *Stradella* (Almen del clausur vel torrid/Austri, Lo Schiavo liberato) 10.50 Schubert (Sonata in G, D684); C.F.E. Bach (Two Sonatas in B flat, Wq 158) 12.00 Composer of the Week: Clara Schumann, presented by Lucy Parham. *Solitude* (Mozart), Op 8; *Six Songs*, Op 23; *Piano Sonata in G minor* 1.00pm Bel canto Voices. Patrick O'Connor's guest is Renata Scotti whose choice includes Tetrazzini, Claudio Muzio and Alfredo Kraus (S4) 2.00 Scholes Radio Showcase 2.05 In the News 2.25 Something to Think About

RADIO 4

5.55am Shipping Forecast (LW only) 6.00 News Briefing 6.10 Farming Today 6.25 Prayer for the Day 6.30 Today incl. 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.48 Thought for the Day 8.40 Yesterday in Parliament 8.58 Weather 9.00 News 9.05 Face the Facts, with John Wells and his team of investigators 9.30 On the Record, Alan Clark (2/4) 10.00-10.30 News: Brighton Rock (FM only) Graham Greene's classic tale, with Steven Mackintosh, Clara Skinner, Kenneth Cranham and John Benfield (4/5) (1) 10.00 Daily Service (LW only) 10.15 This Scepter'd Isle (LW only) 10.30 Women's Hour 11.30 From Our Own Correspondent 12.00 News: You and Yours, with Chris Choi 12.25pm Looking Forward to the Past, Paul Bostang MP with guests Ivor Cutler, Colin Dexter, Lee Hurst and Sheridan Morley 12.55 Weather 1.00 The World at One, with Nick Clarke 1.40 The Archers (1) 1.55 Shipping Forecast 2.00 News: Charley Tango by David Lee (1) 3.00 News: The Afternoon Shift 4.00 News 4.05 Kaleidoscope at Mayfest, Paul Allen is joined on stage at the Cabbages Theatre, Glasgow, by the novelists Jantje Galloway and the folk group Shogrenity to review festival highlights ranging from a highland dance extravaganza to the stage premiere of Jeff Torrington's award-winning novel *Swing Hammer Swing* 4.45 Short Story: How I Ended Up Alone by Brian Dooley. A young man reflects on his parents' inadequacies. Read by Tom Higgins 5.00 PM 5.30 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather 6.00 Six O'Clock News 6.30 Life, Death and Sex with Miles and Sue, Comedy series by Bill Dore (4/6) 7.00 News 7.05 The Archers 7.20 A Celebration for Ascension Day, from St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square 8.00 The Purple, the Blue and the Red, A report history of the Church of England and its relationship with the State, written and presented by Anthony Howard (2/3) 8.45 Better Left Unsaid? John Irwin writes to a friend who was killed in the war 9.00 Does He Take Sugar? The programme for people with a disability. Presented by Frank Dove 9.30 Kaleidoscope at Mayfest (1) 9.59 Weather 10.00 The World Tonight 10.45 Book at Bedtime: Next of Kin (4/10) 11.00 Julie Enfield Investigates the Met and the Canal by Nick Fisher (4/4) 11.30-12.00 Ad Lib (FM only) (1) 11.30 Today in Parliament (LW only) 12.00 News incl. 12.27am Weather 12.00 The Late Book: The Stone Diaries by Carol Shields (4/10) (1) 12.48 Shipping Forecast 1.00 As World Service

FREQUENCY GUIDE RADIO 1, FM 97.6-99.8, RADIO 2, FM 88.0-90.2, RADIO 3, FM 90.2-92.4, RADIO 4, FM 92.4-94.5, LW 198; MW 720, RADIO 5 LIVE, MW 882, 908, WORLD SERVICE, MW 845, LW 198 (12.45-5.55am), CLASSIC FM, FM 100-102, VIRGIN RADIO, FM 105.6, MW 1187, 1215, TALK RADIO UK, MW 1053, 1088, Television and radio listings compiled by Peter Dear, Ian Hughes, Rosemary Smith, Susan Thomson and Jane Gregory



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Bosnia made clearer, from ground level

An American soldier in combat fatigues, a rifle slung at his hip and those mysterious pouches bouncing at his waistline, trudges through a snowscape towards a house that has the classic characteristics of buildings in war zones: you cannot tell if it is half-built or half-demolished.

As he walks the soldier speaks and as he speaks he eclipses David Owen, Cyrus Vance and all the other well-intentioned westerners who have strode across this land armed with maps, hopes and erudite explanations as to how Bosnia has come to this pass.

"Let's kill those babies, let's go ahead and starve people, all for power politics," is how the soldier sees the combatants. "It's nothing to do with religion, they can say that if they want. If you believe that, I gotta bridge to sell you and some decent property in Arizona. This is people scrambling for pieces of pie."

It may not be *Newnight*, it may not be the Institute for International Relations but by heaven, it gets to the otherwise impenetrable, beating heart of the tragedy that former Yugoslavia has become. And it made *Medusa* the Times' Zone (BBC2) worth the watching.

Ten minutes or so the programme seemed to be going nowhere, much like the country it was about. The camera wandered the desolation of the Zone of Exclusion in northern Bosnia, set up to offer breathing space while Serbs move out and Bosnian Muslims move in, as if the film crew had forgotten why it was there.

Yet slowly this technique became hypnotic. The very aimlessness began perfectly to reflect the story. Most of it was about American and Russian soldiers working together (for the first time since 1945) to police the zone. There were hardly any civilians

to be seen. An old man in the house he had built announced "I ain't moving," an old couple out in their yard worked, one each end of a bow saw, to cut logs. A young woman looked out from a building and contemplated jumping off. Chickens clucked, dogs and cats ambled in the ruins.

Even the American headquarters, which in most war zones is air-conditioned and awash with television sets, had the appearance of a village hall placed under a demolition order. The HQ did stage one of the more bizarre sights, namely a concert of folk tunes given by the Russians.

Most of their hosts, displaying a polite but devastating indifference, continued to play cards or gaze at weather maps. But the Russians had learnt something about Americans: "The Yanks don't behave anything like they do in the

movies, they're like us, ordinary blokes."

Perhaps the abiding impression was that the ordinary blokes do a better line in cynicism, or realism, than their masters. A colonel talked about being "proud to have made a difference". One of his men, cleaning a weapon, said: "I think we're just whistling Dixie, y'know what I'm saying?"

There is as yet little sign that the

people of Bosnia are rushing to join the Internet, but their day will come and they will start to spend hours downloading, uploading and generally trying to contact the living. At least a PC never killed anyone.

Get *Netted* (Channel 4) is a series of three-minute programmes transmitted after *Channel 4 News* all this week. So far we have had a couple who met on the Net, a man who runs *Surfers Against Sewage* via the Net and, last night, a lady called *Medusa*.

Don't bother, I looked it up for you. *Medusa* comes from the Greek *Medusa*, a Gorgon with snakes for hair and they claim Punk is modern. *Medusa* is a feminist and she is on-line editor for *Skin Two*, a fetish magazine. The publicity claims that *Medusa's* Net site attracts 30,000 "visits" daily, making it as popular (on the Net) as gardening or football.

Not quite. *Medusa's* site gets

30,000 "hits" a day, which means people logging on to see what the site is all about, but it has only 300 to 400 actual subscribers. There is "fashion, fiction, gossip and a photo gallery". You may wonder which of these categories is the most popular but I doubt you would have to wonder for very long.

If there is a way to link *Get Netted* with *Postcards from the Country* (BBC2) it eludes me. This, the second in the series, was about the Shetlands and contained nobody who admits to wearing rubber around the croft, but you can never tell with these remote communities.

My problem with Richard Mabey's series is the same as the one I identified last week: I think it spends too much time in the past. There was a most interesting, and indeed heartening, section on the coming of oil but I wanted more of

that and less herring, whales and sheep.

The reason being that for all the dire prophecies, Shetlanders (never call them Scots) have assimilated astonishingly well. It has brought jobs and therefore stemmed an exodus of the young and, so far, the environmental consequences have been far from dire (others live in the stonework of the terminal).

This is proof of the difference between living in a rural community and the outsider's romantic notion of such a place. As Rhoda Buller, a Shetland poet, said: "The work is not romantic but where the work is romantic."

I am enjoying *Postcards* and the history has been well told. But Shetland's present is worth a whole programme. It will presumably only get one when it has become Shetland's past.

Matthew Bond is on holiday

REVIEW



Peter Barnard

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CHOICE

Secrets of the Paranormal: Searching For Jane (BBC2, 8.00pm)

The joke is that if you ask five economists to solve a problem you get six different replies. Judging by this film, much the same can be said of psychics. But this is no scuffling matter, least of all for *Margaret Harrison*. In June last year her sister, Jane, a mother of two, vanished from a shopping centre in north London. When Margaret suffered a second tragedy, the death of her young son, she was convinced by a medium, The Experience, that Jane was in the house. After being told contradictory stories, none of which gets her closer to the truth, she almost wishes she had not bothered. But her honesty is commendable, as is her willingness to show us what must have been fraught encounters with the spiritualists.

Airport (BBC1, 8.30pm (Scotland: May 24))

If air is the most boring form of travel, running an airport is hardly more glamorous. Viv Egging works for British Midland as a flight dispatcher. This means that she ensures that the aircraft are emptied and cleaned when they land and properly loaded for take-off. Egging says it is better scale not seen since the cabin crew giving out drinks. But that is before two passengers go missing at the last minute and threaten to delay a flight which is already an hour late. Meanwhile, aspiring cabin stewards are being trained to deal with such emergencies as a fire or a crash landing in the middle of the ocean, not the most encouraging introduction to the job. The brightest moments in the film feature the brightest spotting newspaper photographer, Dennis Stone. Ear cocked for the up-thrust that will get him on the front page, he doggedly stalks Heathrow for a famous face.

Witness: Rwanda - The Betrayal (Channel 4, 9.00pm)

As one of the few Western journalists in Rwanda in 1994, Lindsey Hilsum saw the tragedy at first hand. She insists that far from being a tribal war, it was genocide on a scale not seen since the Nazis. Two years later she is back in the country, pondering on the role of the Catholic Church. She asks why the moral authority of the church failed to prevent the atrocities and, indeed, why nuns and priests were among the perpetrators. Since "thou shalt not kill" is one of the fundamental precepts of the Christian faith, and nearly one million people perished in this mainly Catholic country, it seems a fair question. Getting an answer is another matter. The priests interviewed by Hilsum shuffle and hedge and look embarrassed. None is prepared to accept personal guilt.

The Poisoned Chalice: Fool's Mate (BBC2, 9.30pm)

The story of Britain's troubled relations with Europe moves on to 1970. De Gaulle, who vetoed Britain's bid to join the European Economic Community, is dead, and Edward Heath, our most committed European, becomes Prime Minister. But it is still nearly eight years in the making. A revelation of the film is how pro-European Labour MPs actually defied their leadership to keep the Government afloat. Then, as now, Europe was causing havoc with party discipline. When Labour returned to power, just as divided as the Tories, Harold Wilson's masterstroke was a referendum. Hopelessly outgunned in money and organisation, the Euro-sceptics hardly stood a chance. Rich in testimony from participants, this is a compelling account, not least because of the parallel with today.

Peter Waymark

6.00am GMTV (8664390)

9.25 Supermarket Sweep (s) (7483239)

9.55 Regional News (Teletext) (2033500)

10.00 The Time ... the Place (s) (8458177)

10.35 This Morning (60700871)

12.20pm Regional News (Teletext) (1707142)

12.30 News and weather (Teletext) (4532353)

12.55 Scotland Street (s) (4444326), 1.25 *Coronation Street* (s) (Teletext)

1.30 The 2.00 Home and Away (Teletext) (s) (19791603)

2.25 FILM: Rich Men, Single Women (1990)

Conclusion of yesterday's romantic comedy starring Suzanne Somers, Heather Locklear and Deborah Adair. Directed by Elliot Silverstein (7071429)

3.20 News headlines (Teletext) (7825974)

3.25 Regional News (Teletext) (7824245)

3.30 The Riddlers (s) (2231595) 3.40 *Wizards* (s) (s) (1199326) 3.50 *Rupert* (s) (2465413) 4.15 *Samson Supersix* (Teletext) (s) (5824329) 4.40 *Crazy Cottage* (Teletext) (s) (2203790)

5.10 A Country Practice (s) (9700887)

5.40 News and weather (Teletext) (499185)

6.00 Home and Away (s) (Teletext) (s) (62747)

6.25 HTV News (Teletext) (785332)

7.00 Emmerdale, A confrontation between Kim and The Tums nasty (Teletext) (s) (4993)

7.30 S-D, Julia Somerville covers the dangers of jacking-and the dangers facing doctors when they test children. If the tests reveal untreatable disorders, should they tell parents? (s) (803)

8.00 The Bill, Croft and Greg investigate a burglary and stir up an old feud between two sisters (Teletext) (7413)

8.30 Hollywood Pets, Animals and art: an elephant that paints with her trunk, a Los Angeles gallery containing works by cats and Jerome Helman's own versions of classic paintings, featuring dogs instead of humans (Teletext) (s) (4448)

9.00 Ellington: No Holds Barred, Implausible and unconvincing drama series about a sports promoter (Teletext) (s) (8429)

10.00 News and weather (Teletext) (28413)

10.30 Regional News (810245)

10.40 Jenner, Drama-documentary about doctor Edward Jenner, who discovered the vaccine for smallpox 200 years ago (s) (544784)

11.10 The West This Week, A look at the Second Severn Crossing (277518)

11.40 Hunter (788060) 12.40am *Cartel Knowledge* (9565560) 1.40 *Not Fade Away* (s) (1950475) 2.40 *Still* (1048882)

3.35 Late & Loud (s) (1927611) 4.30 *The Time ... the Place* (s) (49830)

5.00 Garden Calendar (24833)

5.30 Morning News (19814)

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As HTV WEST except:
6.25pm-7.00 Wales Tonight (785332)

7.30-8.00 Trains (603)

10.40 Welsh & Wealthy (544784)

11.10 Hunter (324968)

12.10am 3-D (4603630)

WESTCOUNTRY

As HTV West except:

12.25pm-12.30 My Story (1886061)

12.55 Emmerdale (4444326)

1.25-1.55 Cross Wits (31280429)

1.55 Home and Away (39482142)

2.25 Entertainment Today (19794790)

2.55-3.20 A Country Practice (6589874)

5.10-5.40 Home and Away (9790887)

6.00-7.00 Westcountry Live (36974)

10.30 Westcountry News (788897)

10.45 The LADS (771516)

11.15 Millionaires (778429)

11.45 Prisoner Cell Block B (854784)

CENTRAL

As HTV West except:

12.55 Home and Away (4444326)

1.25 Cross Wits (31280429)

1.55 A Country Practice (65155500)

2.20 Entertainment Today (19702719)

2.50-3.20 High Road (2326719)

5.10-5.40 Shortland Street (9790887)

6.25 Central News and Weather (535448)

6.55-7.00 Life Line (398264)

10.40 London Bridge (544784)

11.10 Revelations (277516)

11.40 Bodies of Evidence (678806)

3.35am Customs Classified (3616475)

4.20 Jobfinder (8503217)

5.20 Asian Eye (3951388)

MERIDIAN

As HTV West except:

12.55pm Emmerdale (4444326)

1.25 Home and Away (31280429)

1.55 Shortland Street (99155500)

2.20 Entertainment Today (19702719)

2.50-3.20 Surprise Chefs (2326719)

5.10 Home and Away (9790887)

5.37-5.40 Three Minutes (255790)

6.00 Meridian Tonight (239)

6.30-7.00 Grass Roots (719)

10.40 Film: Fright Night (84038451)

12.40am Phoenix (9506959)

5.00 Freezone (24833)

S4C

Starts: 6.35 The Adventures of T-Rex (152351) 7.00 *The Big Bang* (38429)

8.00 The Golden Girls (77000) 9.30 *Yagelloni: Equinox Plus* (7184326) 10.25 *Geographical Eye* (2189968) 10.45 *The Mx* (2241968) 11.00 *The Jacobites* (3703790) 11.20 *Off the Walls* (9215326) 11.40 *The French Programme* (7848060) 12.00 *Home to House* (25326)

12.45pm Hulleballeo (53697) 1.00 *Shot Buckle* (Teletext) (s) (53697) 1.15 *Buckles* (685048)

2.00 Australia Wild (8719) 2.30 *Channel 4 Racing from York* (11644) 4.30 *Fair Game* (516) 5.00 *Pump Up* (5871)

5.30 Fifteen to One (968) 6.00 *Newyddion* (80871) 6.15 *News* (398958) 7.00 *Pobol Y Cwm* (732238) 7.25 *Corona* (950142) 8.00 *Paul O'Grady* (655) 8.30 *Newyddion* (6000)

RUGBY UNION 43

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FUND FOR PLAYERS

SPORT

THURSDAY MAY 16 1996

Tour's arrival in Britain provides evidence of continental drift

Europe on course for change

By JOHN HOPKINS
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

IF EVIDENCE were needed of the changing nature of the PGA European Tour, then the circumstances surrounding the Benson and Hedges International Open, which starts this morning at The Oxfordshire Golf Club, near Thame, supply many compelling examples of it. It may be in France that the more things change the more they stay the same, but, in golf, the more things change the more different they become.

It is now mid-May, barely one month from midsummer, and the European tour — with fifteen tournaments completed this year — has just pitched its tent at a venue in Britain for the first time. Although next week's event, the Volvo PGA Championship, is at Wentworth, a golf course that was designed three-quarters of a century ago and is as British as roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, this week's venue is representative of an increasing number of courses over which this type of competition is now being played, in that it was designed by an American architect, financed by the Japanese and opened in 1993.

The West Course at Wentworth is superbly traditional, all understated and testing. The Oxfordshire, like so many American-style golf courses, slaps you in the face the moment you set eyes on it, which could be from the nearby M40. The course seems to jump up and down in front of you, telling you how strong and demanding it is. "It's Florida in England," Colin Montgomerie said. "America has an unlimited supply of these courses. We don't, so we have to build new ones and that brings in the word: 'water'."

A further example of the change that is all around us is



Ballesteros cuts a lonely figure during the pro-am at The Oxfordshire yesterday before the Benson and Hedges International Open today

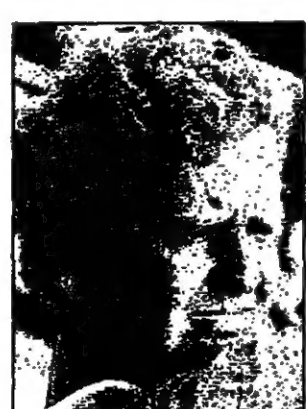
the presence of 6ft 6in Gordon Sherry, competing in his first European tour event as a professional after coming seventh in the Scottish Professionals' Championship last week. The ballyhoo surround-

ing Sherry, who only turned professional last month after the Masters, has been as big as his feet. This is only to be expected for a man who finished fourth in a professional event last summer, anchored Britain and Ireland to victory in the Walker Cup in September and has a personality as big as, well, his feet.

Sherry will formally graduate from Stirling University in a few weeks. Meanwhile, he is relishing the less physical aspects of the professional game, which require him to play only 18 holes each day. As an amateur, he had to negotiate 36 holes in practice on a Friday and then tackled 72 holes on Saturday and Sunday. He is talking a good fight. "The level of my ambition is to become the No 1 golfer in the world," he said. "It always has

been but it can't happen overnight."

There is more evidence that this season has been far from usual — and not only because nine events so far have been dominated or disrupted by



Montgomerie: hopeful

rain. This year, a surprising number of golfers have won for the first time. With his comfortable victory in Madrid last Sunday, Padraig Harrington became the sixth such winner this season.

What does this mean? Is it an indication of the depth of golfing talent in Europe, a fluke or a sign that the make-up of the fields so far has not been of the highest quality? "It is good," Montgomerie said. "People are coming through and winning in clutch situations. It is good for the tour, for the Ryder Cup and for everyone."

Last week's winner did well with 36 holes to go and had only just turned pro. In my first year, if I got into a position to win, I tended to throw it away. To play as he did was a tremendous effort."

Severiano Ballesteros holds a more pragmatic view. "This week, or perhaps last, marks the start of the season," he said. "But I don't want to take any credit from those who came along and won. I haven't paid much attention and I haven't played very much."

There are a few good players coming through but I don't see a superstar right now." Ballesteros, who is unquestionably a superstar, albeit a fading one, was as accurate with this observation as he has been off-target with some of his drives lately. There are no new superstars on the horizon and with all 12 of Europe's Ryder Cup players competing here, it is short odds on an established player claiming the first prize. But who knows what could be about to happen?

CRICKET 46

CROSS IN LINE
TO TAKE TOP
JOB AT TCCB

Shearer poised to shine in Old Trafford firmament

By PETER BALL

MANCHESTER United are understood to be close to signing Alan Shearer, the Blackburn Rovers and England forward, for a fee thought to be in the region of £10 million.

Shearer's advisers are reported to have met Martin Edwards, the United chairman, and Alex Ferguson, the manager, on Tuesday evening, but as Shearer is with the England squad this week, the signing will not be completed yet. It may be further delayed as Ferguson goes on holiday on Saturday.

The transfer negotiations are not yet complete, but a United insider said: "It is very close." However, he warned, "but they were very close with Anderton and Boban too."

If it does go through, it will be possibly the greatest transfer coup of Ferguson's career. United wanted to sign Shearer when he joined Blackburn from Southampton for a then-record £3.3 million four years ago, but at the time were unable to match the salary Blackburn offered. Two FA Cup and Premiership doubles later, United are far and away the richest club in the country and their old wage structure has been left behind.

The move will obviously raise questions over the future of Andy Cole, the club's previous record signing less than 18 months ago. Cole has consistently struggled since moving from Newcastle for £7.5 million. If the move does go through, it will be a shattering blow to Blackburn supporters, and, indeed, to those of Newcastle United, who have been eager to see Shearer back on his native Tyneside.

Glenn Hoddle, the newly-appointed coach, watched his first England training session since his appointment yesterday. Hoddle saw the squad being put through its paces at Bisham Abbey in preparation for the game against Hungary at Wembley on Saturday.

Later he had lunch with the players, but took no part in the training session. There had been criticism of Terry Venables, the coach, for refusing to invite his successor to take an active part in the side's European championship campaign. "He came to look at the Bisham Abbey set-up. It was a

chance to see how everything works," an FA spokesman said.

"Terry was fully aware and fully supportive of him doing that, and invited him back to the hotel for lunch with the squad."

Venables will slim down his squad to around 25 for the tour of Hong Kong and China. Two players will be cut from this week's training group with Gary Pallister, of Manchester United, and Steve Howey, of Newcastle, the most likely victims.

Venables has no doubts about the fitness of Pallister, who recovered from a persistent sciatic problem to play a leading part in the culmination of Manchester United's capture of the double.

After missing 21 games from December, he, like Tony Adams and Anderton, would

Confident Bates 42

return to the squad refreshed. However, his back still plagues him sufficiently to restrict his training which is probably a risk too many for England in the championship.

"He can't play more than one game per week. He must rest four or five days then go into the gym and get himself right," said Venables.

"With Howey, Adams and Pallister it would be taking a bit of a gamble to risk all three for a schedule that could produce six games in little over three weeks."

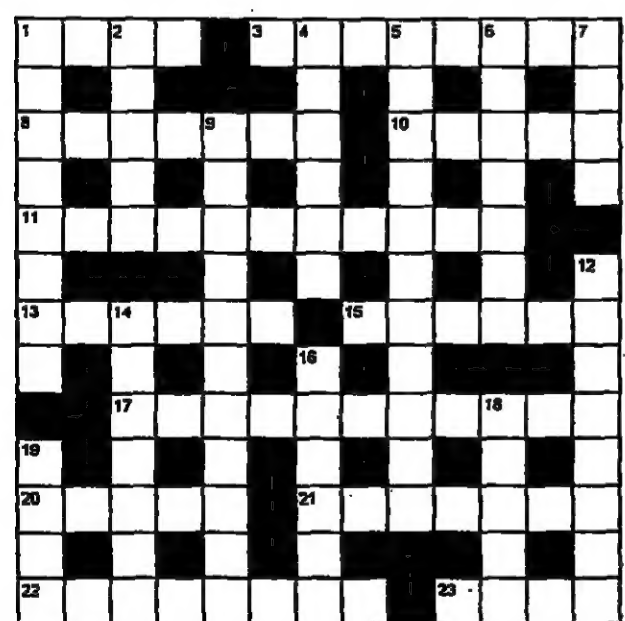
Adams, recovered from a cartilage operation, has given himself four days' training with England to reach a self-appraisal of his own position, and Pallister will at least be in standby.

David Gregory, 50, a specialist in retail and town centre marketing, has been appointed the FA's acting commercial director after the controversial resignation of Trevor Phillips last week.

□ The Greek Government last night promised to act quickly to restore the country's football teams to international competition. Fifa, the world governing body, suspended the Greece national team and the club sides for failing to comply with its regulations.

TIMES TWO CROSSWORD

No 783 in association with
BRITISH MIDLAND



ACROSS

- 1 Spout forth (4)
- 3 A disinfectant acid (8)
- 8 Alter hanging (7)
- 10 Vision (5)
- 11 Having faultlessly by heart (4-7)
- 13 Self-confidence, poise (6)
- 15 Carry out retaliation (for) (6)
- 17 Based on the Gospels; low church (11)
- 20 Japanese 17-syllable poem (5)
- 21 Resistance to movement (7)
- 22 Much ado constable (8)
- 23 The fluter who had a ball; sounds like occupy (4)

DOWN

- 1 Make present look attractive (4-4)
- 2 Scrape clean (5)
- 4 Seductive attraction (6)
- 5 A type-style; a hounded family (C. Doyle) (11)
- 6 Alleviate (7)
- 7 Sweet and pretty (4)
- 9 Floppy strip for sizing (4-7)
- 12 Drag under ship (as punishment) (8)
- 14 Staring with lust (7)
- 16 More unattractive (6)
- 18 Drawback; comprehend; be infected with (5)
- 19 African country; hole-punch bits (4)

PRIZES:

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Post your entry to Times Two Crossword, PO Box 6886, London E2 8SP to arrive by next Monday. The winners' names and solution will appear on Wednesday.

Name/Address _____

SOLUTION TO NO 782

ACROSS: 3 Disarmed 7 Quango 8 Sallow 9 Remiss
10 Garish 11 Dyle 13 Drama 16 Real 17 Endive
18 Safety 19 Vainly 20 Absurd 21 Doggerel
DOWN: 1 Surety 2 Indice 3 Dossier 4 Alabarna 5 Melville
6 Downhill 11 Deceived 12 Kindling 13 Devalue
14 Marshal 15 Refuse 16 Attire

Lewis's lawyers close to Tyson deal

LENNOX LEWIS could be close to signing a deal to challenge Mike Tyson for the World Boxing Council title (Srikumar Sen writes). Lawyers representing the two heavyweights are having talks in New York, Frank Maloney, Lewis's manager, said yesterday.

Maloney had called a press conference by telephone link-up yesterday afternoon to make an announcement about the title bout, but called off the conference at the last moment as talks had reached a crucial stage.

However, Maloney gave the distinct

impression that discussions had taken a positive turn after months of litigation.

Maloney said: "There are a number of meetings going on with lawyers, with Don King Productions and Main Events (Lewis's American promoters), plus representations by Pannix Promotions. There is dialogue on both sides and, while there's dialogue there's hope. It would be harmful on both sides to come out with a statement. There will be a release as soon as we have any news. Time strategy is being negotiated. I've been informed by

my lawyers that the talks are positive on both sides."

Don King, Tyson's promoter, has tried in vain before 14 judges in six court appearances to overturn a New Jersey Superior Court ruling that Lewis must be Tyson's next opponent.

The main obstacle to the deal was the \$15 million that Lewis was demanding. King considered it too much and offered \$12 million. In view of King's latest reverse in the New Jersey Supreme Court, it would be surprising if Lewis is in a mood to accept a lower figure.

Yankees hail the Doc's recovery

Keith Blackmore on a fallen idol pitching in again with the stuff of baseball legend

WHEN Dwight Gooden burst on to the baseball scene with the New York Mets in 1984, he seemed ready-made for sporting legend. Ten years later, his talent and fortune dissipated, he seemed more likely material for one of the tragic made-for-television movies favoured by the American networks.

The rise and fall of Dr. K. might have served as a parable for any parents wishing to warn their children against the perils of success. Then, on Tuesday, the fallen idol, whose name had become synonymous with weakness and failure, rose again to reclaim some of his dignity.

Gooden was 20 when his star first flashed across the New York firmament. A pitcher, his fast ball was so fast and accurate that it was almost unhitatable. He earned a new name, Dr. K., by setting records for strike-outs (a K denotes a strike-out in the scorebook) and turned the Mets from strugglers to contenders. In 1984, he was the National League Rookie of the Year. In 1985, he won the pitchers' crown, a Cy Young award, when leading the Mets to only their second World Series championship.

The Hall of Fame beckoned and a fortune poured down on him — and the Doc buckled beneath it. By 1987, he was admitting using cocaine and taking a voluntary suspension from baseball. His arm became injury-prone. In 1992, he was one of

three Mets charged with raping a woman in Florida, although he was never prosecuted. In 1994, he failed a drug test — cocaine again — then failed two more while he was under suspension and supposedly rehabilitating himself.



Gooden received a standing ovation at Yankee Stadium

He was banned from baseball for the whole of the 1995 season and the Mets let him go. His career seemed over, his promise unfulfilled.

Then the other New York team, the fabled Yankees, desperate for pitchers, took a chance. They handed him a job this season as their fifth starter. Gooden's legendary fast ball had disappeared but he had compensated by developing a cunning breaking pitch.

Even so, his first games ended in defeat. Then, last week, he won at last. It was a step towards rehabilitation. On Tuesday, he took a giant leap. At Yankee Stadium he pitched all nine innings of the 2-0 win against the Seattle Mariners without allowing a single hit. Even the Yankees have had only ten no-hitters in their 93-year history (the Mets have had none).

"It was the greatest moment of my career," Gooden said after his team-mates had carried him from the field and Yankee Stadium had given him its rarest honour, a standing ovation. One more failed drugs test and a life ban would surely follow but, for now, the Doc is once again the toast of the town.



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